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THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,320—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1890.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hogshead.
Rs. 26, per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	24th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4395	800	W. D. Worcester	31st "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Feb.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
B.I. GANGES	4395	800	T. J. Alderton	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Mar.
B.I. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
B.I. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
B.I. ROSETTA	3525	700	G. Gadd	11th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th "

The steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	24th Mar
ROME	3011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	About 1891.
PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	1st Jan.
BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	15th "
ROSETTA	3525	700	G. Gadd	29th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th December 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1891.
PO			1st Feb. 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1891

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th January, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 22nd 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,800	750	1st Jan. 91
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,000	750	1st Feb. 91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 136

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	650	15th Jan. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
INDORA	G. Mottel	3,800	500	21st Jan. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Bassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd Dec. 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY. FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 12th January 1891, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

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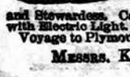
FIRST-CLASS PASSAGE ON VERY MODERATE TERMS TO PLYMOUTH.



S. S. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons, S. Capt. Billinge, sailing last week of December.
The above steamer carries both Doctor and Stewardess. Cabins amidship, and fitted throughout with Electric Light. Special attention is paid to the table.
Voyage to Plymouth occupies from 26 to 32 days. Apply to

MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, MacIver Line, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 19th November, 1890.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 31st December, and S. S. "KISTNA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a.m., on 3rd January, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on the 4th January, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jas, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 1st January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about 20th January.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 13th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th December, 1890. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
RUFFORD HALL		3839	550	3rd Jan. 1891.

THIS Steamer's Cabins are on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with all modern improvements for the Comfort and Convenience of Passengers, including the Electric Light throughout. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	12th Feb., 1891.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th December, 1890.

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CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

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Bath Tubs (Travellers', with Cover).	PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
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Carpets.	Piano Stools.
CIGARS & CHEROOTS, of all kinds.	Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
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Cigarettes (Own Manufacture).	Shikar Cloth.
Cigarette Cases and Holders.	Smokers' Requisites.
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Eau de Stuttgart.	TOBACCOS.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	Toilette Table Covers.
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	Travellers' Requisites.
	Wanzer Cookers.
	Warming Stoves.
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PHŒNIX BRAND.

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PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

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In order to help our innumerable Friends & Patrons

TO BEGIN THE NEW YEAR WELL

Both doors of the Rink will be thrown open

from 6-15 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Admission Free. Skates 8 Annas.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE ALL DAY.

New Year's Night Session, 8-30 to 11.

Admission, 1 Re. SKATES FREE.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

GRAND CARNIVAL OF AMUSEMENT.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, JANUARY 1ST, 1891.

GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE OF

THE RENOWNED AND ONLY

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,

THE DONATORS OF MIRTH AND MUSIC.

PATRONISED BY THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

First Appearance this Season of

MISS MAY HABGOOD,

The Great Solo Pianiste, &c.

A COMBINATION OF ARTISTES

Nightly introducing Masterpieces of Vocalisation and Artistic Rendering of Negro Life and Character, consisting of the Flower of Minstrel Song, exquisitely rendered; the quintessence of American Jig Dancing, bewitchingly illustrating the Poetry of Motion; Fun-provoking Sketches, charmingly mounted; together with a host of Comical, Whimsical, Musical, Nonsensical, and Delightful Oddities.

Admission .....Rs. 3, 2, and 1.

Box office.—SOUNDY and Co.

SMILING BEGINS AT 9 P.M.

THOS. P. HUDSON,
Proprietor and Manager.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, ETC.,

MUST BE SENT TO

MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.,

BEFORE THE 26TH JANUARY.

S. S. "EDEN HALL" ARRIVED,

30th December, 1890.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK, Chafed orBroken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & CO.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 30th December, 1890.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA) WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT manufacture best CHECKS for LADIES' WEAR at Prices varying from Annas 6 to Re. 1 Per Yard. Width 27, 30, 32, and 34 inches. The Cloth will be cut in any length and supplied in Bombay, free of all forwarding charges, from the

DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

MR. E. F. UNDERWOOD, M. D., a Representative of A. Fort Ward, having resigned his Office as a Councillor, there is a Casual Vacancy in the Office under Section 9 of the Municipal Act of 1888. I therefore, pursuant to the Provisions of Section 22 (3) of the said Act, hereby FIX THURSDAY, the 22nd of January, 1891, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid Casual Vacancy.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Office, 30th December, 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 142 OF 1884.

RAHIMABAI, widow and Executrix of the Will of HAJEE HAROON MAHOMED, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Don Tod 1st Street, House No. 13, without the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

HAJEE HASSUM HAJEE ABDOOLA NURANI, Mahomedan Inhabitant of Bombay and Surviving Executor with the Plaintiff of the Will of HAJEE HAROON MAHOMED, residing at Memon Mohola, without the Fort ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit, and bearing date the Twenty-Ninth Day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-First Day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Rahimabai, widow and Executrix of Hajee Haroon Mahomed, and of the abovenamed defendant Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdoola Nurani, the Surviving Executor of Hajee Haroon Mahomed, or either of them, in the following properties, namely:—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of Batty land or ground, together with the remains of the Chawl, lately standing thereon, situate on the western side of the Dadur Road, leading from Parell to Dadur, in the sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement two thousand nine hundred and twenty-two square yards or thereabouts, and forming portion of a plot of land formerly belonging to the late Hajee Haroon Mahomed, deceased, and which plot of land was assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 534, 535, New No. 12547, New Survey Nos. 1-1981, 2-1981, and 3-1981, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates under ward Nos. 439 and 442, Street Nos. 72 and 75, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north, south, and west by the lands lately taken up by the Government in connection with the New Jail and Workhouse, on or towards the east by the said Dadur Road, and which said land and ground is in the occupation of the defendant Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdoola Nurani.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of Batty land or ground, together with the remains of the two Chawls, lately standing thereon situate on the western side of the Dadur Road, leading from Parell to Dadur, in the sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement twelve thousand one hundred and eighty-eight square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 7, 483, 519, 520, 528, 529, 555 and 556, New Nos. 11874, 12488, 12525, 12530, and 12531, and New Survey Nos. 1,3,5-1996 and 2-1996, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates under ward Nos. 504, 505, and 508, Street Nos. 137, 138 and 141, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the Batty ground of Muncherjee Bomanjee, on or towards the south by the property of Essak Moosa, on or towards east by the said Dadur Road, and on or towards the West by the G. I. P. Railway line, and which said land and ground is in the occupation of the defendant Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdoola Nurani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Bicknell and Merwanji, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, No. 3, Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 9th day of December, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA) PANES.

FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS, of Superior Texture and most Approved Designs, famous for Neatness and Durability.

	Fringed on two sides. Rs. a.	Fringed on four sides. Rs. a.
For Single Cots, white .....each	4 8	5 0
" " brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue ..... "	5 0	5 8
" " turkey red or turkey lilac..... "	6 0	6 8
" " white, with broad turkey red borders..... "	5 12	6 0
For Double Cots, white ..... "	7 8	8 0
" " brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue..... "	8 0	8 8
" " turkey or turkey lilac ... "	9 12	10 0

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE have been APPOINTED SUB-AGENTS for Messrs. CROFT WELLS & Co., and will SUPPLY WHOLESALE and RETAIL all Descriptions of their CHOICE WINES and SPIRITS, &c.

DENISON & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Wines and Oilman Stores Suppliers.
Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 31st December, 1890.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY, 1891.

PERSONS Wishing to be PROPOSED as MEMBERS of the above Society are requested to send their names to

THE HONORARY TREASURER,
Bombay Art Society,
No. 3, Rampart Row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill in Lanowli Woods. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

DIRECT from the Mines.—The Best Collection of Diamonds, of all sizes, and of the Greatest Brilliancy, just received. Rings made to order in three days. Prices exceptionally low.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PURE, FRESH, Superior English Dairy machine-made Butter, Cream, Cream Cheese, separated Milk, always available at the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON 3, Rampart Row.

ALL OUR ORGANS, WATCHES, and other Goods can be EXCHANGED within one month if not approved. No other Firm allows this in India.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH HOTEL, BOMBAY, and close to the Apollo Bunder, is the most Commodious Hotel unrivalled for Comfort and Cleanliness. Terms Moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—Myself and son have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for more than a month, and during that time we found the Hotel a home. The Proprietor is obliging, same the servants, the accommodation good, and the food far Superior to other Hotels where I have stayed. The charges are very reasonable.—W. H. JOLLY, P. W. D.

WANTED, a FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED HOUSE. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

WANTED, a RUSSIAN TEACHER.—Some one who will read with advertiser one hour a day. Apply to "X.," care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—Airy and Commodious RESIDENCES on the Colaba Causeway, Nos. 5 and 6. First, Second, and Third floors. Rent Moderate. Apply to N. J. FRAMJEE, House Agent, No. 5, Armenian Lane.

TO LET.—Three Charming BUNGALOWS on Parel Hill, commanding a splendid view. For rent apply to P. BYRAMJEE, HOUSE AGENT.

PEARSE'S CAKES for the NEW YEAR. Beautiful Sweets, Bon-Bon, Crackers, &c.—Church, Gate Street, Fort.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

GAIETY HOTEL, behind Cathedral, opposite Elphinstone Circle, 4 Airy Rooms and 2 Bath Rooms, on each floor. First class table. Terms moderate. Special terms to permanent Boards. Apply to MANAGER.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, which is recognised to be the best and most comfortable Hotel on the Hill, has good Accommodation, available for CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. Terms moderate. Early applications requested.

WILLIAM COOPER, LITHOGRAPHER and ENGRAVER, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, undertakes to execute Visiting, Wedding and Menu Cards, Ball Programmes, Share Certificates, Mill Labels, &c. Works guaranteed. European finish at rates to suit all.

A BLACK TRUNK, MARKED W. H. P. on the top and P. in a red Diamond on each end, has been taken away in error. Please return to WATSON'S HOTEL.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

LESSONS are given in Russian, French, and German by Mons Henri. C. SOHN, P.C.T.T.L. Good accent is guaranteed. Pupils are attended at their own residences. For particulars apply to "BONAPARTE," care of this Office.

MAGIC LANTERN, with Powerful Condensing Lenses. Reduced to Rs. 50 and Rs. 65, each. A large Stock of Slides of various subjects. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

THE Official Assignee is prepared to Receive offers for Mr. W. M. MACDONALD'S horse, B. A. A. "Shoohab" height 14-2½, age 7 years.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c. Apply "P.," care of this Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES 111 —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding, Festivities, &c., Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PIANOS on the MONTHLY PAYMENT System. Good Fine Compassed Iron Framed Instruments in solid cases, from Rs. 23 per month.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

STONEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S SHOES in Great Variety, Black, Tan, Oxford and Straps. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 6-8.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

MATHERAN, GRANVILLE HOTEL.—Built on high ground near Gymkhana, occupies the best of situations. Greatly Reduced Rates during Christmas Holidays, which please note.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 116 Military Messes and twenty-nine Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,

From J. D. WATSON & Co., London.

Rs. 25 per Dozen.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,

11, FORBES STREET, FORT,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

FOR SALE.

SALE OF GOLD.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 6th January, for the PURCHASE of about 1,500 OUNCES OF GOLD from the Kolar Gold Fields, in bars of about 100 ounces.

Each tender should state the approximate number of ounces and the rate per Standard ounce of 916·6 fineness, but the undersigned to be at liberty to deliver Gold of a different standard at a proportionate rate. Each bar will be accompanied by a Mint Assay Certificate, which must be accepted by tenderers.

Every tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 for each ounce tendered for. Successful tenderers will be required to pay a further deposit of Rs. 10 per ounce, and the balance must be paid, and the gold taken delivery of, within one week from notice having been received of the acceptance of the tender.

Further particulars on application to the undersigned who reserve to themselves the right of rejecting all, or any of the tenders without assigning any reason.

BEST & Co.

Madras, 24th Dec. 1890.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS

Taken in Exchange and put in Good Order.

	Rs.
Camp Piano, 5 octaves	240
Bijou Cottage, full compass	250
Semi-Grand, by Erard	350
Do. by Broadwood	400
Sympathetic Square, black polished	475
Sympathetic Cottage, own make	500
Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	575
Do. black polished	800
5 Octave American Organ	185
Do. do. London make	295
Splendid Harmonium, 22 Stops, Double Manual, in Walnut, by Alexander. Very Suitable for Church or Chapel use	760

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,

No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

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Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON,

FOUNDED 1835.

THE test of Fifty years working in India shows the superior advantages of a Bonus Assurance with this Society. Before taking out a Life Policy, you are recommended to apply to the undersigned for the Statement of Annual Cash Bonuses paid.

KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY.—Rs. 48 for one year; 25 for 6 months; 13 for 3 months; Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

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CHOICE SELECTION

OF

DRESS SOCKS.

Fine Navy and Maroon Cashmere.
Rs. 2-8 Per Pair. 3 Pairs for Rs. 6-12

Fine Navy Lisle Thread.
Rs. 2-8 Per Pair. 3 Pairs for Rs. 6-8.

Fine Black Spun Silk Embd.
Rs. 5-8 Per Pair. 3 Pairs for Rs. 15-0.

Super Black Silk Embd.
Rs. 8-8 Per Pair. 3 Pairs for Rs. 23.

Black Silk Embd. Colored Spot, Figd. Fronts.
Rs. 10-8 Per Pair. 3 Pairs for Rs. 28-8.
Rs. 12-8 Per Pair. 3 Pairs for Rs. 34.

Super Black Silk Embd. Fancy Fronts, Lace Ankles.
Rs. 12-8 Per Pair. 3 Pairs for Rs. 34.

GLOVES! GLOVES!! GLOVES!!!

			Rs.	a.
Gent's. White Kid Gloves	2 Buttons	per pair	2	0
Do. do. Self-Braided Backs	"	do.	2	8
Do. do. Best French	"	do.	2	12
Do. French Grey Self-Braided Backs	"	do.	2	8
Do. do. do. Black	"	do.	2	8
Do. Best French Grey	"	do.	3	0
Do. Black Dogskin Regulation	"	do.	3	8
Do. Tan Dogskin Regulation	"	do.	3	8
Do. White Dœskin	"	do.	3	8
Do. White Buckskin	"	do.	3	8
Do. Colored Dœskin	"	do.	3	8
Do. Kid Gloves Lined for very warm	"	do.	4	8
Ladies' Tan Gloves 4	"	do.	3	8

THORPE & CO. {HOSIERS, GLOVERS,} BOMBAY.

HANDSOME PRESENTS FOR 'XMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

MORENAS & Co. beg to call attention to the following List of Articles suitable for Presentation:—

GOLD JEWELLERY.

Bracelets	Rs.	25 to Rs.	400	Ladies' Necklets ..... Rs.	20 to Rs. 80
Brooches	"	12 to "	125	Ladies' Lockets ..... "	18 to " 150
Brooches and Earrings	"	15 to "	17	Pencil Cases ..... "	12 to " 100
Collar Studs	"	6 to "	7	Pen and Pencil Cases ..... "	50 to " 100
Compasses, Charms and Crosses	"	5 to "	40	Pen Holders ..... "	8 to " 15
Earrings and Earwire	"	2 to "	50	Rings ..... "	10 to " 350
Gent's Albert Chains	"	100 to "	160	Scarf Pins ..... "	5 to " 20
Gold Studs	"	6 to "	7	Sleeve Links ..... "	20 to " 40
Gold Paste Diamond Rings	"	10 to "	20	Stud and Links ..... "	40 to " 65
Ladies' Chains	"	45 to "	80	Tooth Picks ..... "	15
Ladies' Rings	"	7 to "	350		

SILVER JEWELLERY.

Brooches	Rs.	2 to Rs.	25	Scent Bottles ..... Rs.	20 to Rs. 40
Bracelets	"	3 to "	27	Suits and Links ..... "	5 to " 10
Book-markers	"	2 to "	3	Tooth Picks ..... "	1 to " 5
Card Cases	"	20 to "	25	Pen Holders ..... "	2 to " 7
Christening Presents	"	5 to "	50	Rattle with Coral ..... "	5 to " 9
Cigar Cases	"	15 to "	35	Pencil Cases ..... "	2 to " 13
Compasses and Charms	"	2 to "	7	Pen and Pencil Cases ..... "	8 to " 15
Match Box	"	3 to "	8		

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Biscuit Boxes	Rs.	12 to Rs.	65	Inkstands ..... Rs.	15 to Rs. 35
Butter Dishes	"	15 to "	40	Jam Spoons ..... "	2 to " 3
Butter Knives	"	4 to "	5	Liqueur Frames ..... "	35 to " 200
Champagne Taps	"	5 to "	8	Napkin Rings ..... "	3 to " 20
Cruet Frames	"	17 to "	65	Paper Weights ..... "	7 to " 10
Cheese Dishes	"	15 to "	25	Prize Cups ..... "	8 to " 100
Crumb Tray and Brushes	"	20 to "	25	Pickle Castor ..... "	15 to " 30
Flower and Fruit Stands	"	25 to "	285	Salt and Pepper Bottles ..... "	6 to " 28
Goblets	"	12 to "	20	Sardine Boxes ..... "	22 to " 28
Gongs	"	10 to "	17	Tantalus Liqueur Frames ..... "	35 to " 200
Ice Pitchers	"	35 to "	80	Tea and Coffee Services ..... "	75 to " 160
Ice Pails	"	9 to "	65	Tray ..... "	10 to " 80
Ice Tongs	"	3 to "	18	Vegetable Dishes ..... "	60 to " 120

LEATHER AND PLUSH GOODS.

Albums	Rs.	5 to Rs.	35	Ivory Backed Hair Brushes ..... Rs.	20 to Rs. 30
Albums, Mother-o'-Pearl	"	75 to "	85	Ivorine Powder Boxes ..... "	3 to " 7
Blotting Books and Cases	"	3 to "	30	Jewel Cases ..... "	8 to " 75
Cabinet Photo Frames	"	1 to "	23	Ladies' Hand Bags, in great variety ..... "	3 to " 30
Card Cases	"	1 to "	9	Memo. Books and Letter Case ..... "	1 to " 9
Cigar and Cigarette Cases	"	2 to "	14	Photograph Frames ..... "	1 to " 22
Combination Cases	"	11 to "	50	Photo Screen ..... "	2 to " 25
Date Cases and Stands	"	2 to "	30	Purses, in great variety ..... "	1 to " 14
Desk and Work Cases	"	21 to "	30	Scrap Books ..... "	2 to " 11
Dressing Cases	"	14 to "	60	Scent Cases and Bottles ..... "	2 to " 30
Dressing Bags	"	40 to "	350	Sets of Scissors ..... "	7 to " 20
Envelope Cases and Blotters	"	5 to "	45	Travelling Bags ..... "	40 to " 350
Fitted Bags, all Sizes	"	17 to "	350	Work Boxes and Baskets ..... "	6 to " 50
Flask, Travelling	"	12 to "	15	Writing Cases and Desk ..... "	5 to " 35
Gongs	"	10 to "	17		
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, in great variety	"	15 to "	40		

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

MORENAS & COMPANY,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

15, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand),

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22.

BEER.

Per case of 4 doz. pints Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. } SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.

To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby Given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay. The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MACHINERY.

REVISED ESTIMATES.

FOR

HODGART'S Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000. I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic Plant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 31st Instant, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 1st and 2nd Proximo, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની ઝુ૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons CLAIMING against the estate of EDWARD DIXON, formerly of Secundrabad, in the Madras Presidency, but late of No. 335, Norwood Road, Surrey, a Deputy Surgeon General in Her Majesty's Army, who died at Norwood Road, aforesaid, on the 23rd April, 1890, and Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout the Presidency of Bombay were granted on the 27th day of November, 1890, to FRANCIS ARTHUR OWEN, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at his office in the "Standard Buildings," Hornby Road, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts, or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 9th day of December, 1890.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attornies.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WARDHA COAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, with effect from THURSDAY next, the First of January, until further notice, the Wardha Coal State Railway, which joins the G. I. P. Railway at Wardha, will be worked by this Company.

1. The Down and the Up mixed Trains, which are now running over the State Railway, will continue to run without alteration, until further notice.

3. Coaching and Goods Traffic of all descriptions will, until further notice, be booked and conveyed between the Stations on the Wardha Coal State Railway, and the Stations of this and connected Railways at the same fares, and rates and charges and conditions, and under the same arrangements, as are in force at present.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Twenty-ninth of December 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CASTOR OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of CASTOR OIL required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of FEBRUARY 1891, estimated at 600 tons.

Tenders which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 7th January next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained, and sample seen upon application to the undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th December, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COCOANUT OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COCOANUT OIL required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of FEBRUARY 1891, estimated at 550 tons.

Tenders which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 7th JANUARY next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained, and sample seen upon application to the undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th December, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 11 lots of Ashes now lying in the Locomotive Works yard at Parel, and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of tender and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeepr.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th December, 1890.

PERAK GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS are invited for the construction and subsequent maintenance for

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Div'd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	940
Bank of Upper India	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	250	all	6 pr. ct.	935
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	200	all	5 pr. ct.	120
Charter Bank	80,000	250	250	7 pr. ct.	435
Chartered Mercantile	30,000	425	425	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr. ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,320	625	612½	5 pr. ct.	155
New Oriental Bank	50,000	200	all	6 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,260xd
Albert Glazing Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	935
Apollo	750	2,400	2,400	Nil.	205
Bullion	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	140xd
Bombay Native Genl Manfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	--	505
Bruce Castle Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	200	1,200	1,200	45 dvd	360
East India	200	1,000	1,000	130	1,350
Education Press and Manfg.					192½
Fort	150	250	--	Rs. 20	075
Franco	515	2,500	2,500	150	535
Harvey and Co.	200	500	all	20	
Habergaffy	450	450	360	30	410xd
Hassell Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	155
Khangaum	200	450	450	5½	425
Mahomedpure Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	200	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	15	60xd
Motasell Co	3,125	200	200	Rs. 40	445
Nasarwanjee	1,250	250	all	Rs. 15	172½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	97½
Prince of Wales	800	800	800	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	500	50	120	500
Samson	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,100xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	625
Somnath Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	--	210
Volkart	--	,000		Rs. 30	740

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
B. L. P. R. Consolidated Stock	--	4100	All	5 p.c.	2,400
P. B. & C. I. R. New	4 18				
Shares	--;	4 18	--	do.	(2)

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	7,000	200	200	10	215
Back Bay Baths	750	150	150	7½	160
Basham Pile	600	50	50	12	50
Bapty Bros	6,000	100	100	12	95
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	10,625	200	185	13	40
Bombay Fire Insurance	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	600	2,500	1,800	70	760
Do. New Issue.	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,700
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	500	375	625	33⅓	925
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	99
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	825
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,580	200	200	Rs. 11	180
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Gerer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	--	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	200
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	80
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	60
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	73
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	80
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	--	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	375
Prince of Wales Firala	250	[8,000	1,000	N dvd	1,800
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	--	63
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	--	70
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	all	35	910
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	95
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	--	--	--	--	15

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	20	1400
Alliance	[1,500	1,000	all	20	485
Anglo-Indian	[9,345	100	100	2	75
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	7½ pr. ct.	600
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	415
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	970
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	945
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	580
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	625
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	485
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	760
Empress	12,100	500	all	Rs. 25	580
Framjee Petit	11,250	1,000	1,000	15	595
Gordon Mills	[3,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	825
Hinguphat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	[3,500	500	500	25	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	855
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	--	370
Indian Manfg.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	930
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	90
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	10	235
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	[800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	85
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	670
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mac Kunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	185
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	995
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	335
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,210
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	415
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	[1,000	70	1,620
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7½ pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,800	1,000	1,000	20	660
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	385
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,100
Rasoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,425
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,340
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	410
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	13	277½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	230
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	575
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	405
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	1,200	[1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	730
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,050
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	660
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britania Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	700

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	20-14
China Leaf	"	21-7
Pekin Bar Gold, New	"	20-14
Do. Old	"	21-1
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	"	21-3
English Sovereigns	"	13-4
Do. Dragons	"	13-4
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-8
Bar Silver 17 Do.	"	106-10
Spyce Silver	"	105

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
The Czarewitch's arrival from Hyderabad at 6-30 p.m., and departure for Ahmedabad at 8-50 p.m.
Royal Yacht Club Dance.
Ordnance Dance, Town Hall.
Annual Volunteer Ball, B. B. and C. I. R., Parel Mechanics' Institute, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Kistna (s), from Karachi; Benalder (s), and Eden Hall (s), Liverpool; Urbino (s), Hull; I. M. S. Canning, Rangoon; and Palamcotta (s), Calcutta.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Etolia sailed yesterday for Antwerp.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Urbino left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Rufford Hall entered the dock on Monday, and the s. s. Peshawur yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, direct per extra s. s. Glasgow, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 9-45 a.m., to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian Mails, per s. s. Peshawar, will be closed at the General Post Office, on Friday, the 2nd proximo, at 10 a.m.

BHULESHWAR LIBRARY.—Mr. Tulsidas Dhunjee, a cloth merchant, has been pleased to become a life-member of this institution.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Lala Vithul, a Hindu lad, aged 9, the son of a dhobie, in Parel, ran out of the house straight in front of a carriage and pair, and before the coachman could pull up, the unfortunate youth was knocked down and run over. The police removed the body to the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital, where he was treated and returned home. Lala died in a few hours. A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45, this evening :—

Overture	Rosamunde		Schubert
Gavotte	Pizzicato		M. Watson
Fantasia	Yule Tide		Kappey
Valse	Swinging		E. Silva
Selection	Nabucodonosor		Verdi
Quadrille	La Gericholo		Coote

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CRICKET.—A cricket match was played on Sunday last between the Baronet and Proprietory Cricket Club, which resulted in a win for the former by one run after a very well-contested game. The Baronet scored 40 against 39 of their opponents. The chief contributors were Messrs. P. Daboo 17, and S. Banatwalla 12. Messrs. Gagrat, Tapia, and Writer bowled exceedingly well. The Baronet Club, in their second venture, scored 85, Messrs. Banatwalla, Bunda, Khambata, and R. D. Ayston contributed 20, 16, 12, and 10 respectively. The Proprietarians, in their second turn, scored 17, with four crickets down.

MISS LYDIA VON FINKELSTEIN'S LECTURES.—The well-known and accomplished lady lecturer, Miss Finkelstein (Mrs. Mountford), gave one of her characteristic addresses the other night in the Association Hall, Peter-street, Manchester. The lecturer herself has not been heard in Manchester prior to this, for some three years, and her subject, "Ecce Homo," is the latest addition to her brilliant series of entertainments. By the assumption of Oriental costume, and by the introduction on her stage of groups dressed with fidelity to the age and land connected with the story which she is telling the lecturer attains effects of a most vivid kind. These features are not allowed, however, to assume more than a secondary place. To the treatment of her subject the lecturer brings all the advantages that naturally accrue from a long residence amongst, and familiarity with the places brought under notice.—*Manchester Examiner.*

DEATHS IN PRISON.—Shaik Cassim Ali, aged 55, was, on the 21st ultimo, sentenced to six months' hard labour by the Third Presidency Magistrate. On the 17th instant he was admitted into the Jail Hospital, suffering from dysentery, which increased in severity, and ended in his death on Monday. An inquest was held on the body of the deceased in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday, and a verdict of death from dysentery was recorded.—Immediately afterwards another inquest was held by the Coroner in H. M.'s House of Correction on the body of Heeraji Valad Amba Patel, a criminal lunatic, who under a judicial order, dated the 27th September, 1889, was admitted from the Asylum at Colaba on the 15th October, 1889. Deceased had been under a charge of murder. On the 1st instant he was admitted into hospital for cough and consumption. He died on Monday last, and the jury were unanimous in their verdict that he died from phthisis.

A COMPANION TO TODD'S STUDENTS' MANUAL.—A copy has been sent us of the first issue of the "Nutshell Series"—the "Young Man's Friend,"—which bids fair to supply a class of works very much needed, in the form of small cheap booklets of counsel and advice on matters of self-culture. The books in existence on this subject though good are in most cases either too inexpensive for the purses of those to whom they are chiefly intended to be of assistance, or too large to receive a careful reading. The publisher of the "Nutshell Series" realising these facts has undertaken to give to the world of cheap literature, similar matter, only in condensed form, so as to place it within the reach of every body. The series will be invaluable to students and teachers in particular. Copies may be had at the Tract and Book Society, Kalbadevi, or at Messrs. Norman and Co., Fort, and large orders should be addressed to the Superintendent, Indian Christian Temperance Band, Tract Depot, Grant Road.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—Ragu Ramji, a Hindu boy, aged 15, employed in a mill, was yesterday conveyed from Mahim into the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital, with injuries to his right hand caused by machinery.—Govind Durga, another lad of the same age, was taken from the Tapidas Mill, Gowalia Tank, with injuries to his arm.—Dondu Dhurmaji, a Hindu, aged 20, mill ramoosee, was admitted from Agripada, with injuries to his right hand.—Rama Balu, a Hindu lad, aged 14, also a mill ramosee, was admitted from Ambawada, with his left hip injured by some machinery.—Rama Vunia, a Hindu, aged 22, had his right foot crushed by the fall of the one-maund iron weight he was carrying.—Shamla Krishna, another Hindu young man, similarly injured his right foot by accidentally letting one of the heavy rails he was loading in a waggon fall.—Mahomed Suffer Saban, a Mahomedan, infant, 16 months old, was carried in by his uncle, from Chagipura, the child's right arm having been dislocated by a fall downstairs.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.—To-morrow evening at nine o'clock the Novelty Theatre will be reopened for a short season by Hudson's Surprise Party. The company, although a new one, requires no introduction, for all the members are known in Bombay, they having made their first appearance here on their arrival from England. There were several things to be regretted in connection with their last visit. In the first place, their stay was too short, and the members of the company being new to each other, and not, consequently, having had much rehearsal together, their performances were not so good as they might have been. Again, the absence of Mrs. Hudson from the stage was a serious want, her piano performances being an entertainment in themselves. But she is in the bill for this visit. And it would appear the clever little company made a big hit in Calcutta, drawing large houses all through their stay there, and again at Allahabad they remained too short a time to suit the tastes of the public. Their stay in Bombay, is, unfortunately, again a rather brief one, and those who desire comfort should look seats for to-morrow evening with as little delay as possible.

NATIVE MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES.—The marriage of a daughter of Mr. Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee, a municipal councillor, and one of the largest mill-owners of the city, was solemnized last evening in a large *shamianah*, erected in an open space opposite Mr. Damodhur's house, in Old Hanooman Lane, Kalbadevi. The bridegroom was a son of the late Mr. Wallabhdas Walljee, also a mill-owner, who was escorted from the Bhattia Mahajanwady in Kalbadevi by a long procession consisting of representatives of all nationalities, to the *shamianah*, at the house of the bride's father, where a number of Brahmin priests performed the ceremonies prescribed by the Hindu Shastras. There was a grand assembly of people on the occasion, including the representatives of several Native Princes, who had been specially deputed to make presents of shawls, dresses of honour, silver-plate, &c., to Mr. Damodhur, the bride's father, who is well-known at native durbars. Presents were thus made to him on behalf of H. H. the Jamsaheb by Koomar Shri Bhugwansingjee, who came specially from Jamnagar. H. H. the Nawab of Junagghur also sent presents by the hands of his Dewan, Rao Bahadur Haridas Veharidas; as also did Visier Baoodinbhai, uncle of the Nawab. Several presents came from his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, and from his Dewan. His Highness the Rao of Kutch also sent presents; and so did the Maharajah of Idar. These durbar presents formed an interesting feature of the marriage festivities yesterday, and Mr. Damodhur received the hearty congratulations of his friends on the joyous occasion.—The marriage of a daughter of the late Hon'ble Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, C. I. E., was also celebrated last evening at Chinnee Baug, Girgaum Back Road, with another son of Mr. Wallabhdas Walljee.

FIRE AT NULL BAZAR.

At about 8 o'clock last night an alarm of fire at Null Bazar was communicated to all fire and police stations by the Pydownie station. The Pydownie fire-engine, which is built on the newest plan and fitted to raise steam in less than five minutes, was almost immediately on the scene. There was a little delay in getting water, but once had, the supply was plentiful from the main hydrant. The fire broke out in a petty hawker's shop, in Dhurumsee Street, north of the Null Bazar by, it is said, a kerosine hanging lamp accidentally falling on and igniting some crackers, which were exposed for sale. There were besides, all sorts of things in the shop; chiefly native perfumery and kerosine oil. The woman who was seated selling the goods was slightly burnt by the first explosion. Fortunately the fire originated in the western end of the chawl, which contains numerous tenements and is unusually long. The flames caught the upper storey which had a terraced roof, and reached westwards to a lower-tiled building of four partitioned shops. Mr. Nichols, the chief of the fire-brigade, took the lead in suppressing the fire, and he with the foremen and engineers of all but the Chinchpoogly fire-station were drenched through and black with dirt. Police Superintendents Brewin and Sweeney were also present with the inspectors and constables of nearly all the divisions. Owing to the awkward build of the chawl and its narrow windows, it took half an hour to subdue the flames, and quite as long again to totally suppress the fire. The buildings are said to belong to the Jumma Musjid or Mosque Funds, and were rented to one Krishnaji who, it is alleged, disappeared on the fire breaking out, and could nowhere be found. The damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 1,000, but it is allowed that the destruction of spice and other perishable articles in the adjoining shops will far exceed that amount, as the place had to be literally swamped.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain J P Neiler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Benalder, 1,294 tons, Captain C K McIntosh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of 2,307 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner, Morrison and Co.

THE steam-ship Urbino, 1,542 tons, Captain F. Kerr, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, (28th November), with a general cargo and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Eden Hall, 2,273 tons, Captain R N Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo, and two deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kistna, 481 tons, Captain W L Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Prior, Captain Ruddoch, and 721 deck.

THE steam-ship Etolia, 2,113 tons, Captain E Billinge, cleared yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Col Humphrey, Mrs Anderson, 4 children, and Mr N H Wood, Surgeon-Major and Mrs Dobie and infant, Mr G Hughes, and Mr Clarke.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Rufford Hall, 2,839 tons, Captain T H S Millard, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Karachi, with a cargo of cotton, and the following passengers :—Captain Dunsterville, Miss Dunsterville, Captain Swiney, Mr Chedwick, Mr Sammers, Mr and Mrs M Churchill, and family, and 44 deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Kistna (s)	Stewart	Karachi, Dec 27.
	Benalder (s)	McIntosh	Liverpool, Nov 30.
	Eden Hall (s)	Jones	Liverpool, Nov 30.
	Urbino (s)	Kerr	Hull, &c.
	I. M. S. Canning	Hewett	Rangoon, Dec 21.
	Palamcotta (s)	Nailer	Calcutta, Dec 13.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Etolia (s)	Billinge	Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Mirzapore, for London, &c.
" Gwalior, for China, &c.
" Peshawur, for China, &c.
" Brema, for Aberdeen and Havre.
" Fazilka, for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta.
" Urbino, for Hull, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
24 Moy ship Hilder Demerara, Aug 1.
Euphrates s Lovell Rangoon, Dec 16.
Purnea s Icely Moulmein, Dec 13.
25 Java s Reckford Bombay, Dec 4.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 24.—Steamers Nieman and Chindwara, and ship Carrock.
Dec. 25.—Steamers Etona and Canara, ships Barcraig, Celestial Empire and Eusemere.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals. Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Departures. Date.	To.
December.					
3	Marathon H M's	Hill	England	17	Zanzibar
6	Tenessarim I G	Fallo	Zeilla		
8	Mariner H M's	Arbuthnot	Somali coast.		
10	Beresford	Vicker	Barry	17	Kurrachee
12	Din (Pt. Gun boat)	Azevado Gomes	Lisbon		Mozambique
13	Tuna	Lovell	Berbera	19	Zeilla
16	Chyebassa	Wilson	London	17	Brisbane
	Chusan	Thompson	London	16	Calcutta
	Carthage	De Horne	London		Sydney
17	Dunkan	Butler	Calcutta	17	London
18	Lyell	Gibb	Cardiff		
	Chollerton	Whatley	Calcutta	19	Genoa
	Parramatta	Murray	Sydney	18	London
	Khedive	Moule	Calcutta		Marseilles
	Siam	Weighell	Bombay	20	Perim
19	Lidral (Pt. Gun boat)	De Silva	Lisboa	21	Mozambique
	Raisby	Parker	Cardiff		
	Alvah	Goung	Java	19	Port Said P O
20	Labourdonnais	Schmitz	Bombay	24	Bombay
	Hohenzollern	Kruhoffer	Bremen	20	Sydney
	Venezia	Barabino	Mussowa	21	Mussowa
	Inchlonga	Hembery	Bombay		Antwerp
21	Yarra	Boullard	Sydney		Marseilles
	Pentakota	Gavin	Greenock		Bombay
	Oxus	Delacroix	Shanghai	22	Marseilles
22	Tigris	Hudson	Busreh		Jeddah
	Malwa	Preston	Bombay		London via Perim
	Moldava	Gasson	Manilla		London via Perim
	Juno	White	London	23	Bombay
23	Bungaree	Ekins	Adelaide		London
	Tanjore	Raffin	Bombay		Jeddah

Aden, December, 23.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—20,000 cwts wheat, Sanday & Co; 133 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchund.
Bellagio s—7 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co; 450 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsee; 48 bales wool, K Khoosall; 70 bales wool, B Fakerchund; 4,000 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanjee; 63 bales wool, D Nagjee; 50 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co; 225 cwts coiryarn, and 145 cwts coirfibre, C Khetsee & Co.
Rufford Hall s—572 cwts coir yarn, Antajee Maladev.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore s—76 bales skins, S Moloobhoy and Co; 23 bales skins, C Jooma and Co; 100 bales wool, Khimjee Laljee; 84 cwts deerhorns, J M Remtocla; 2 cwts gum, and 40 cwts mother-o-pearl shells, A Hassum; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,350 cwts myrabolloms, David Sassoon and Co; 20½ cwts indigo, H Z Abedin; 5 bales cowhides, J Jamall; 6 cases bristles, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 549 cwts coiryarn, and 11 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 42 bales skin, W and A Graham and Co; 18 cwts fishmaws, M H Merally; 16 cwts peacock feathers, D Mowjee; 3½ cwts gum and 5½ cwts fishmaws, Bhimjee Sujun; 38 cwts gum, Sewjee Ramjee; 501 cwts myrabollams, Beyts, Craig and Co; 9 cwts bristles, John Fleming and Co; 75 cwts gum, C Nurpall and Co; 135 cwts gum, Kessowjee Vussonjee; 162 cwts olibanum, Jaitha Malsee; 14 cwts bristles, Bier and Katz; 80 cwts fishmaws, H Rahimtoolabhoy 196 bales skins, hides, &c, Owen and Okell; 1 bale cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 125 cwts gum, Tod Durant and Co; 18 bales skins, Volkart Brothers; 50 cwts deer horn, J M Rahimtoola.

FOR HULL.

Elton s—14,000 ctwts wheat, Beyts, Craig and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, David, Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—110 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 55 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Etolia s—2,000 cwts wheat, J C Busahy and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Rufford Hall s—1,500 cwts wheat and 8,658 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 1,155 cwts gingellyseed, R Caderbhoy; 5,001 cwts groundnuts, 7,500 cwts gingellyseed, 999 cwts castorseed, and 999 cwts nigerseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 17½ cwts copras, Tod Durant and Co; 990 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—262 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Baron Ardrossan s—55 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 110 bales cotton, George Lockhart.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—900 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 1,600 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 20 tons old iron, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.
Bellagio s—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Vadala s—949 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawar s—15 chests opium, Tata and Co; 60 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 7½ chests opium, P F Talati; 25 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 28.

Tod, Lieut, 2nd Punjab cavalry, on leave, from Rajanpur.
Vallentin, Lieut, Ms 2nd Som L I., on leave, from Bellary.

DECEMBER 29.

Dunsterville, Captain, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Quetta.
Gordon, Lieut, Punjab, R H A, on leave on medical certificate, from Rawal Pindi.
Wilkinson, Lieut, Ms, 2nd R Innes Fusil, from leave, from England.
Le Messurier, Col, Punjab, R E off leave, from England.
Brocklehurst, Capt, Ms. 2nd Som L I., off leave, from England.

DECEMBER 30.

Ruddach, Captain, Bo, 2nd Durham L I., on retirement, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 29.

Maynard, 2nd Lieut, Burmah, 2nd Devon Regt, on joining, to Burmah.
Thorp, 2nd Lieut, Bengal, 3rd Rifle Bde, on joining, to Allahabad.

DECEMBER 30.

Galloway, Col, 2nd Madras Lancers, from leave, to Kamptee.
Going, Captain, Ms, 7th Hussars, on leave, to Secunderabad.
Macnab, Surgeon, Bengal, I M S, on joining, to Allahabad.
Webb, Surgeon-Genl, Bo, Medical Dept, on tour, to Poona.
Humfrey, Lieut-Col, 10th Bo, L I, on medcer, to Europe.
Dobie, Surgeon-Major, Ms, I M S, on leave, to England.
Le Messurier, Bengal, R E, off leave, to Lahore.
Wilkinson, Lieut, Ms, 2nd R Innes Fus, from leave, to Secunderabad.
Brocklehurst, Captain, Ms, 2nd Som L I, from leave, to Madras.
Anderson, Major, Bo, Poona Horse, from leave, to Poona
Blomfield, Major, Bo, 2nd Lano Fusl, on transfer, to Kirkee.
Luard, Surgeon, Bengal, I M S, on joining, to Allahabad.
Coleridge, Captain, Bo, 1st N Lanc, from leave, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 31st December, 1890.

I. The following drills will take place this week :—
Morning Drills.

To-day there will be Gun-drill in the Arsenal Compound at 7 a.m.

II. On Saturday next the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Oyster Rock, Fort, for drill with the 10" R. M. L. Guns. Dress—Drill order.

III. There will be class-firing at Coorla Range on Friday next, the 2nd Jan. 1891. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

IV. On Monday next, the 5th January 1891, there will be a Battery Committee meeting at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. R. LESLIE, Capt.,
Ag. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 31st December, 1890.

1. The undermentioned Cadets are transferred from letter "K" to letter "G" Company and the former Company is broken up :—Sergeant J. Francis, Cadets G Green, R. Homer, E. James, E. Walsh, A. Carrol, F. Davies, E. Peplow and W. Nether.

2. From this date the present letter "G" Company will be known as "H," the present "H" as "I," and the present "I" as "K."

3. The undermentioned having joined, are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and will be known as letter "G" or Captain R Walton's Company :—

No. 2969	Vol.	T. Glover.	
No. 2969	"	H. Lilly.	
No. 2970	"	C. J. Hewett.	
No. 2971	"	N. Rodrigues.	
No. 2972	"	G. E. Mayer.	
No. 2973	"	R. Robottom.	
No. 2974	"	J. L. McQuade.	
No. 2975	"	W. Cluley.	
No. 2976	"	A. Baker.	
No. 2977	"	M. F. de Jeyses.	
No. 2978	"	J. M. Barreto.	
No. 2979	"	V. Cardoz.	
No. 2980	"	B. Madrid.	
No. 2981	"	P. D'Souza.	
No. 2982	"	J. S. Dias.	
No. 2983

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF FIVE CASES OF CARDAMOMS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Warehouse, No. 247, Muajid Bunder, by order of Messrs. Dinshawjee Bhikhajee Khan & Co, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Thucker Hurjun Shamjee, the following five cases of cardamoms, viz., 3 cases cardamoms Mysore and 2 cases cardamoms Malabari.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 31, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DE LISLE ROAD, BYCULLA.

By order of the mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., the share and interest of Khimjee Jairam Sewjee in the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at De Lisle Road, Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Mandvie, and containing by admeasurement nine hundred and forty-six and two-third of a square yard or thereabouts, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by a private passage, half of which belongs to the premises hereby proposed to be sold, and the other half belongs to Mooljee Canjee, on or towards the east by the property of Thucker Jairam Sewjee, on or towards the south by a public passage or water drain, and on or towards the west by the property of Josey Gopal Atmaram, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Josey Dhunjee Lukmidas and Thucker Dayal Ratansey, and the said land was registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 234 and 235, and was registered in the Foras Land Commissioner's Map under No. 383, and the said messuage and tenement thereon being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 239.

For further particulars of the above property and conditions of sale application may be made to the Auctioneer and to Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, Attorneys for the mortgagees.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHIMBOOR, IN THE SUB-DISTRICT OF SALSETTE, IN THANA DISTRICT.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd January, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee, Kessowjee Kallianjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Sadanund Essoba, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 4th day of September, 1886.

All those several pieces or parcels of land or ground, and also varkas (waste) land, together with the messuage, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, and all and several kinds of trees and plants standing and growing thereon, situate in the village called Chimboor, in the registration district of Tanna, and sub-district of Salsette, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Sadanund Essoba, and bounded on the east by the property of Premjee Purshotum, and on the west, north, and south by the open vacant ground of several occupiers, the aforesaid property containing by admeasurement 51 acres and 2½ goontas or thereabouts, and registered under several numbers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE IN TARWADI, AT OLD SONAPORE LANE. OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd day of January, 1891, at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Dagdoo Sitoba Sellur, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Vithul Pandoo Wadker and Sambhajee Dullaji Turker, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage and of further charge, respectively, bearing dates the 7th day of February and 24th day of July, 1888, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of fazundaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate and being at Old Sonapore Lane, Tarwadi, without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3385, and Street No. 25, and bounded on the east by public passage, on the west by the boundary wall of the said fazendari ground, on the north by the house of Ramsett, and on the south by the house of Nathoo Mahadoo Mistry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, Solicitor to the mortgagee, at his office, Forbes Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 11th January, sale commencing at 1 p.m Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sonahora Hill, in the bungalow of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee Davur (where the kit has been removed for sale), the very valuable and handsome French-polished open carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweettoned square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, an English-built self-driving miniature victoria, a handsome strong bay mare, bagatelle table with balls and cues, a first-rate English 8-day clock, striking every half hour, very rich Satsuma Japanese and China flower vases and jars, Hinks's 1 and 4-light hanging and table lamps, superior Persian and velvet carpets, first-rate large size oil-paintings, Jubbulpore and Camtay carpets, English safe on stand, porcelain hall figures, marble pillars with figures, choice plants in tubs and pots, garden fountain, water tanks, &c, the property of CURSETJEE COWASJEE MEHTA, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, December 31, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY, WHITE, AND SILK BORDERED DHOTIES.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd January next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit's office, by order of Mr. Tribhowandas Veerjee, and at the risk of Sha Valabhjee Pragjee—

A large quantity of grey and white dhoties, 5 to 11 yards.
Do. do. saries, 7 to 9 yards.
Do. do. of silk border dhoties, 8 to 11 yards and 50 inches.
A few lots of gold border white dhoties and doopetas.
On account and risk of Sha Premjee Dowcarun—
A large quantity of white dhoties, 8 and 9 yards.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd January, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria with the removable coach-box.
1 strong fine seated open carriage.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse 14-1½, 9 years old, quite in saddle and harness.
1 strong chesnut Arab galloway, goes well in saddle and harness.
1 lady's side saddle and 1 set of single harness.
1 rudge tanden trycicle in first rate order.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th January 1891, and the following days at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the superb household furniture and effects, with few exceptions, was designed and executed to order by "Mr. Wimbridge and John Roberts and Co.," and consists of complete suites of drawing room boudoir, and bed room of the best make and workmanship, covered in the latest art fabrics of the finest quality, a billiard table with fittings, including a telescopic chandelier of six kerosine storm and pankah proof, Hinks's duplex patent lamps and mahogany combination cabinet by "John Roberts and Co.," very handsome porcelain ware of the finest quality, hand painted, very rich finest quality, Persian and Brussel's carpets, a first rate rich-toned semi-grand Piano, by John Broadwood and Sons, valuable clocks in bronze, a large 8-day clock, very handsome glass gilt bronzed table and wall lamps, one handsome strong English-built carriolette buggy on C spring by "Windover," one handsome English-built dog-cart by "Hooper & Simerons," one handsome strong bay Arab horse, "Bedwin," 6 years old, 15-1, dark points, goes very well in harness and will make a good charger, one very handsome strong thoroughbred horse, 7 years old, 15-2 hands, goes well in harness, and will make a splendid charger, a collection of choice and rare plants in "Golds borough" tubs and pots, &c., &c., &c., the property of NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N. B.—The horses and carriages will be sold at 2 p.m. on the first day, and the garden on the second day.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, December 31, 1890.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scrobutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors Bridport, England.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.

In Wood or Iron with best double woven.

WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.

Light and durable and a splendid Bed for SHIKARIES. A fresh supply received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD., GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

RUPEES 500 REWARD.

IT having been brought to our Notice that certain Native Firms and Street Peddlers of Bombay are representing to the Public that the Spectacles they are offering for sale are the Celebrated Spectacles by Dr. A. Menist, we hereby warn the Public against these Imposters, and we offer a Reward of Rs. 500 to any one giving information that will result in a Conviction.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED, SOLE AND APPOINTED AGENTS For DR. A. MENIST'S Celebrated Perfect Pebble Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, FOR ALL INDIA AND BURMAH, BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS OF THE NEW SEASON AT THE DEPOT OF

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED FOR THEIR UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Up-Countries Orders will be promptly and carefully executed.

None are genuine unless signed by me.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE.

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SPENCER AND COMPANY'S CIGARS FOR SALE AT THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

At their original prices, plus 8 annas or carriage, &c.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

'XMAS SEASON! 'XMAS SEASON!!

WE have in Stock a Large and Varied Assortment of Presentation Goods, consisting of Jewellery, Shawls, Prize Plates, and Indian Curios, etc., etc. Inspection respectfully solicited. Price lists on application.

HURJEEMULL & COMPANY, INDIAN JEWELLERS AND SHAWL MERCHANTS, RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 30.

On the reopening of the London Stock Exchange yesterday Consols were ⅛ per cent. higher than they closed at before the holidays, at 95⅞; while Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered, at 107¼. The market rate of Discount on Short London Bills, however, was ⅛ per cent. higher, at 4⅛ per cent. that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 3⅞ per cent. About £275,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. Silver was ⅛d. per oz. lower, at 47⅜; Rupee Paper being ⅛ per cent. higher, at £80, in Fours, but lower to the same extent, at £82⅜, in 4½ per cents. In New York, the metal was ¼ cent higher at 102¾ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·83 dollars. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, was put down ⅛d., say to 1s. 5⅞d. in Paris, French Rentes were unaltered at 95; Exchange on London was two centimes down, at fcs. 25·20.

In General Produce, Bombay linseed was still dull at the previous quotations of 41s. 6d. per quarter on the spot, and 41s. 9d. to arrive, ex-quay, wheat continued quiet at 7s. 6½d. per cental for No. 1 Spot Soft White, and 7s. 5d. for White Delhi in Liverpool, ex-quay.

The Liverpool Cotton Market re-opened after the holidays yesterday, and closed firm, with Surats and Arrivals quiet, the day's total Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats. Spot Mid.-American was still quoted at 5¼d. per lb.; and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 5 5-64d. for December, and 5 17-64d. for April-May deliveries. The day's Imports were 66,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, 9 3-16 cents. was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands; but Futures, for March, were 7 points higher, at 9·22 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 56,000 bales; and the figures from the beginning of the season now give the following comparison with those for the preceding two years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Monday's Receipts	56,000	41,000	61,000
Two days' do. ...	101,000	87,000	95,000
Since 1st Sept.....	4,320,000	4,183,000	3,705,000

The feeling for the staple in our local market has been dull to-day, but there has been no quotable change in rates. The purchases reported have not reached 1,000 bales, and have been mainly in New Julgaum, at Rs. 174-5; with a little Khangaum Ginned, at Rs. 190; and Bengal, at Rs. 167½ per candy.

WHEAT has been in no better demand for export, and only a small business has again transpired; but the tone of the market has kept steady, and prices have not changed.

SEEDS are also quoted as before for all descriptions, but hardly any fresh transactions have taken place to-day, though the feeling in this market also may be called steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	13,607 bales.
Wheat	57,263 cwt.
Linseed	13,690 „
Gingelly.....	17,665 „
Ground Nuts	4,393 „
Castor Seed.....	741 „

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. The s. s. Brema has been fixed for one port at 16s. 3d.; and the s. s. Raventhaler also for one port, to Port Said for orders, at 17s. per ton, both for early January loading. Business has also been done for Liverpool at 15s. for Wheat, and for Antwerp, at 16s. 3d. for Wheat and Seeds. The Rubattino line has booked Seeds and Wheat at Rs. 10 per ton old scale.

EXCHANGE.—Last evening's closing rates were quoted at opening with a firm feeling in the market, and though no advance has been established in the Bank media of remittance, credits may be called 1-16 to ⅛d. higher; in the latter a moderate business has been done at 1s. 6⅜d. for near delivery, 1s. 6⅜d. for February, and 1s. 7d. thereafter, for three months' sight Paper, but in the former there has been very little doing. We quote Bank Demand, for March delivery at 1s. 6⅜d., and Credits, for January, at 1s. 6⅜d. ready rates, at which the Banks close for three days for the New Year holidays, being as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....1s. 6⅜d.		per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic.....1s. 6 1-16d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight..1s. 6⅜d.	„
Credits	do. .....1s. 6⅜d.	„
Francs	do. .....1·96	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a firm, not to say strong market to-day, and rates for Fours, both for Money and Account, have advanced 3·16 per cent. on yesterday's local quotations, closing this evening for the holidays at 104 5-16 for cash, 104¼ for the settlement, and 104 for the February account. For the other denomination 107 is the nominal price.

SHARES have been quiet, but generally steady at our last quotations, with the exception of Manockji Petit and Luckmidas Mill shares, which are both Rs. 10 lower.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, DEC. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, DEC. 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham left here yesterday evening.

PENANG, DEC. 29.

The Austro-Hung Loyd's S. N. Co., s. s. Poseidon, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah .....4 1-16.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 5⅞d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	95⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	95
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80
4½ per cent. „	82⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	107¼
Bar Silver	47⅛

The sum of about £275,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

DECEMBER 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.

West Coast route to Cape interrupted between Benguela and Mossamedes. All traffic via Natal.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Moulmein Route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian Frontier.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, close at Karachi at 9-45, on Thursday 1st January.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. on the 30th December, 1890. (Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	30	10	22a·m.	2	49
Teheran	30	1	38p·m.	0	31
Suez	30	2	10p. m.	0	41

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., on 30th December, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	35	...	6
„ Kurrachee ...	...	20	...	2
„ Madras	1	9	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE. DEATH.

THORN—November 23, at Lausanne, Switzerland, Emily Barbara Thorn, widow of late J. P. Thorn, Esq., Assistant Military Secretary, India Office, London, aged 67. (Australian papers please copy.)

BROACH. MARRIAGES.

CONTRACTOR—BOMANJEE—December 21, at Broach, Ardesir K. Contractor, of Broach, to Shireen, eldest daughter of Dinshaw Bomanjee, of Bhownugger.

POSTWALLA—BOMANJEE—December 21, at Broach, Byramjee S. Postwalla, L.M. & S., of Neemuch, to Phiroja, second daughter of Dinshaw Bomanjee, of Bhownugger.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1890.

WE readily gave insertion to Mr. Booth-Tucker's long communication, written in the Suez Canal, announcing his intention to raise the question how far the picture drawn by "General" Booth of the "Submerged Tenth" in Darkest England applies to India. Without waiting for the answer to this question he asks another—Whether the scheme of deliverance proposed for the former country is applicable to India. That question is an important one which few will venture to answer off-hand. Mr. Tucker himself though he speaks of various agencies which he is prepared to put into operation at once for the furtherance of the scheme in this country, acknowledges that he stands in great need of counsel and advice from those who have the interest of India at heart. He has employed the leisure of his voyage in drawing up an adaptation of the original scheme such as the different circumstances of India may require. We may without offence point out that this haste to draw up plans before the necessary information has been obtained savours more of the enthusiasm of zeal than of the prudence of knowledge. The writer, however, claims that in the eight years during which he and his soldiers have been in close contact with the poorer classes of India, they have enjoyed unusual advantages for forming a trustworthy opinion as to the need of some such agencies here as those which Mr. Booth proposes to employ in England. He holds that it is impossible to deny that there is in this country a "Submerged Tenth," though he is prepared to find that some people will attempt to minimise their numbers and their misery. We candidly avow that we are of those who await more evidence than is now available before we concur in the sweeping and hap-hazard assertion that ten per cent. of the two hundred and fifty millions of people in India are "submerged" in the sense in which that term is applied to three millions in England. We refuse to believe that twenty-five millions of people in India are utterly cast away and require agencies for their rescue from a social maelstrom which will else engulf them. General Booth having got his "Submerged Tenth" as a magnificent total wherewith to conjure, dismissed two-thirds of that round number and restricted his plans to measures necessary for dealing with one million only. If a similar process of elimination be resorted to in India the twenty-five millions may be reduced to some eight millions—a not insignificant residuum.

Where are we to lay hands on those eight or nine millions of despondent out-of-works in India? In the terrible years of famine towards the end of the seventies, there were upon the hands of the Government and of the charitable some such number of hunger-stricken people. For them fourteen crores of Indian revenues were expended, the Mansion House Committee supplementing that enormous sum with £800,000 transmitted from London to Mr. W. Digby's Madras Committee. Relief was given on a prodigal scale, but it did not suffice to avert a frightful mortality; nor could any human agency avail when it was a question of ministering to the needs of eight or ten millions, still less of twenty-five millions of people who are "submerged"—*i. e.*, who are without employment, and do not know where to turn for their next meal Does any thing approaching to the state of things which Mr. Booth describes in "Darkest England," exist in India in ordinary years? It is not now a question of the dreadful period when famine, the daughter of drought and the mother of pestilence, is stalking through the parched land. We have to deal with the average India, with the average rainfall, and an agricultural population that knows nothing of the peculiar conditions of English labourers who are the product of a highly artificial system. To compare the lot of the labouring classes living in the best of times from hand to mouth on weekly wages, and when employment is slack practically without resource, to that of the Indian ryots is misleading. In India the population as a whole lives by the cultivation of the fields, and finds in the warm and equable climate a sure protection from many of the worst evils of existence. The inclemency of the northern winter is the source of untold misery to the poor. A well-known English philanthropist, who is now making a tour of observation in India, states that what strikes him most in Eastern cities is the absence amongst the poorer classes of the painful expression of mingled anxiety and suffering which is so perceptible in the crowded thoroughfares of London and the manufacturing cities—an expression which says plainly to all who know how to read it that the way-farer is sick with the thought that there may be no bread in the cupboard the next morning, and that the chance of another day's work is of the slightest. In India the very poorest seem fairly nourished and reasonably happy; existence for them is an enjoyment, and not a mere prolongation of exissive and often unavailing effort.

Even were if the case that India has like "Darkest England" submerged millions calling aloud for aid and rescue it is not easy to understand how a mere detachment of the Salvation Army could hope to achieve a work almost beyond the strength of the far larger force at the disposal of General Booth at Home. Were that consummate organiser a foreigner leading a foreign "Army" into the slums and waste places of England it may be doubted whether even his enthusiasm would suffice to overcome the obstacles which would then arise and meet him at every step. Mr. Booth-Tucker finds his inspiration in the universal sympathy accorded to the scheme by men of all classes and of every religious community when appealed to by his father-in-law. But it is difficult to expect in this country the heartiness and promptitude which subscribed in the course of a few weeks little short of a hundred thousand pounds, for a great experiment in England. To begin with the need is not so urgent or so evident. The caste system in this country supplies in a large measure the very agency which Mr. Booth seeks to call into existence in England. Each caste is bound by custom and by religious precept to support its own poor. It is very doubtful whether the well-meant intervention of strangers offering to discharge for Hindus an obligation which it is their duty to fulfil, would evoke much gratitude. Mr. Booth-Tucker expressly mentions the poorest classes of natives as constituting the suffering masses who have enlisted his sympathies. No reference whatever is made to the Christian communities, European, Eurasian, or Native. It is evident that what is contemplated is the application to the submerged tenth of the countless millions of India of the methods which are to be applied to the submerged tenth in England. The application of these methods—subject to modification to meet special circumstances—is in the writer's opinion perfectly practicable. This we take leave to doubt. There is no reason however why those who are in a position to speak with knowledge and authority on "the condition of India question," should not give their opinion on this subject. Mr. Booth-Tucker states that his chief object in writing is "to elicit the opinion of the Indian public as to how far General Booth's description of Darkest England may be considered applicable to India, and if so whether or not his scheme should at once be put into operation in this country." European officials and non-officials, who have had the opportunity of closely observing the conditions in which the poorer classes in India live, and Natives who are even better qualified to give valuable testimony on the subject may very usefully respond to Mr. Booth-Tucker's appeal and give him and the public at large the information indispensable to any sound conclusion as to the need for the extension to this country of Mr. Booth's social methods and machinery.

IT may be as well to guard against misapprehension by stating emphatically that in accepting hypothetically Mr. Booth's picture of the condition of three millions of people in England are far from admitting that there are three millions who are as a matter of fact submerged. These numbers have been subjected to the test of criticism; and are shown to be much exaggerated. There is no reason to accept as correct the unverified statement that there are in London 509,000 destitute persons of the poorest class, or to include in the class of the "starving" and "homeless," the 124,000 casual labourers at the Docks and elsewhere. It has been very fairly pointed out by Mr. Loch, the Secretary to the Charity Organisation Society, that two of the Dock Companies paid to these labourers or some of them a sum of £70,000 in excess of their ordinary wages, and entered in the balance-sheet as the cost of "the increase in wages and the decrease in the inefficiency of the labourers." There is doubtless, and especially in the winter time, great suffering amongst considerable numbers of the out-of-works in English cities. But this unfortunate class does not number three millions. In these matters it is useful to remember the dictum of Lord Brougham that he had always found figures to be even more deceptive than facts. The first essential in regard to facts and figures alike is verification.

MR. THOMAS RICHARDSON, the Unionist Member for the Parliamentary borough of Hartlepools whose death is announced to-day, was one of the least known and certainly one of the least self-assertive members of the House of Commons. The head of a large firm of marine engineers, whose triple-expansion engines are known throughout both hemispheres, Mr. Richardson, whose local popularity rendered his seat unassailable, was first returned to Parliament in 1874, but before the close of that period, owing to a crisis in the northern iron trade, he was compelled to accept the Chiltern Hundreds. Sir (then Mr.) Isaac Lothian Bell, the Middlesbrough iron master and scientist, was returned at a bye-election. But at the general election of 1880 Mr. Richardson polled 1965; Mr. Bell, 1717; and Dr. Tristram Q.C., whom the Conservatives hoped to get in owing to the split in the local Liberal camp, only secured 1579. In 1885 Mr. Richardson and Dr. Tristram met again. Mr. Richardson urged that his only desire was to support Mr. Gladstone "to the end of the chapter." He defeated his learned opponent by a thousand votes and went triumphantly back to St. Stephen's. But dissolution rapidly following and Mr. Gladstone having declared his Irish policy, Mr. Richardson pronounced himself a Unionist and being accorded the Conservative support Dr. Tristram's opposition was withdrawn. Mr. Storey, senior member for Sunderland, who was then associated with Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and we believe, Mr. Schnadhorst and Mr. H. G. Reid, M.P., in local newspaper enterprise, brought out a Gladstonian candidate in that unfortunate but decidedly gifted young journalist, the late Mr. Mervyn Hawkes, barrister-at-law. Mr. Gladstone approved the candidature of Mr. Hawkes, and being well supported in the campaign he diminished Mr. Richardson's majority but only by a hundred. It was then felt that Mr. Richardson's stronghold was indeed impregnable, and neither Conservatives nor Gladstonians seriously contemplated further interference. About a year ago however having reached the allotted span of life, and health having for some time been failing Mr. Richardson intimated to his followers that the close of the present Parliament would also see the close of his own Parliamentary career. This statement produced a revival of political favour and activity and the sudden vacancy finds all three parties ready for the fray. Three local candidates, all large employers of labour, and each, therefore, with strong local influence, are ready to take the field. The Unionists have a strong man in Sir William Gray, the successful shipbuilder, the Conservatives in Colonel Cameron, a brewer, and the Gladstonians in Mr. Cristopher Furness, the chairman of the Furness line of Transatlantic and Mediterranean steamers. The probability is that Colonel Cameron may retire, and the fight will be between Sir William Gray and Mr. Furness. Parliament is on the eve of dissolution and the struggle at such a time and in so extraordinary a stronghold of liberalism is likely to prove of exceptional interest. It will indicate the current of public opinion pretty clearly, and the borough will for the next few weeks be the scene of unusual political activity and party strife.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HENRY BRACKENBURY, C.B., R.A., who is announced as the successor to General Chesney as military member of the Viceroy's Council, is a comparatively young soldier, who with thirty-four years' service has passed over the heads of his senior's time and time again joined the army in 1856, and is now Director of Military Intelligence in England. He served in India in 1857-58 and was present at the action of Banda and the capture of Kirwee. In 1870-71 he was attached by Government to the service of the British National Society for aid to the sick [illegible] Franco-German War and was [illegible] mies till the close [illegible] For his service in this capacity [illegible] appointed officer of the Legion of Honour [illegible] special decree of the French Government of National Defence was made a Knight of the First Class of the Royal Bavarian Order of St. Michael and secured the Iron Cross from the Emperor of Germany. Lieutenant-Colonel Brackenbury accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Gold Coast as Assistant Military Secretary and served throughout the Ashanti War. He served in the latter part of the Zulu War and throughout the operations at Sekukuni. He performed the duties of chief of the staff in South Africa, served under Lord Wolseley in the Soudan; and after the death of Major-General Earle commanded the Nile Column. He owes his promotion to his distinguished services. An experienced and popular officer his appointment in India will we believe give the utmost satisfaction.

IN connection with the recently-published Government Resolution on the subject of assaying and hall-marking, writes our London correspondent: "I may mention that the approaching session of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts will be opened by Mr. E. J. Watherston, whose services in the long and ultimately successful agitation against the Plate Duty are so well known. I suspect that Mr. Watherston will have something to say about the views lately put forward by the central authorities in India. Sir Theodore Hope will take the chair. The programme of the Section is not yet completed, but I understand, that already papers have been promised by Mr. Robert Gordon, C.E., formerly of the Public Works Department in Burma; Mr. C. L. Tupper, B.C.S., Secretary to the Punjab Government and author of "Customary Law of the Punjab;" and Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, C.I.E., formerly Judge of the Punjab Chief Court."

OUR usual summary of the news of the day will be found on page 6.

THE intelligent Deccani has quite made up his mind that the *Wali-i-Ahad* of the Russian Empire has come on a tour of inspection of his future possessions, writes the Poona correspondent of a contemporary. This being the case, and Poona being of course the one spot in India suitable for the residence of an enlightened monarch, he is convinced that His Imperial Highness has only deferred his inspection of this favoured locality until he had a tour round India and satisfied himself that it is worth annexing. Having set his mind at rest upon this point, he will of course return and see what improvements and extensions are necessary to prepare Ganeshkhind for his residence, select a site for the new summer place at Mahableshwar, and allow his staff to choose their bungalows. The Poona house-owner is a little sad at the prospect of the Russian invasion, an officer who has lately returned from St. Petersburg having informed him that it is not every Imperial Government which will allow its officers to be charged a yearly rent of twenty per cent of the building cost for the quarters they occupy in a conquered country.

As the result of his acquaintance with the pigmiles of the great forest of Equatorial Africa Mr. H. M. Stanley counsels readers of his article in the January *Scribner* to "relieve their minds of the Darwinian theory, avoid coupling man with the ape, and banish all thoughts of the fictitious small-brained progenitor supposed to be existing somewhere on land unsubmerged since the eocene period." Intellectually, he says, the pigmies of the African forest are the equals of about fifty per cent. of the modern inhabitants of any great American city of to-day. And yet, he maintains there has been no change, or progress of any kind, among the pigmies of the forest since the time of Herodotus. He describes a "little plump beauty" he saw with Ugarrowwa, an ivory raider, as a "bewitching little creature thirty-three inches high," and says, "It is possible that this beauty was due to perfect health and the good food with which she was fed by the Arab. She was certainly a gem worth seeing, and as calm and self-possessed as a well-bred lady. Artists would have doated on her, and sculptors would have paid goodly sums for such a miniature model."

WHILE the question whether the glove contest at the Pelican Club between Smith and Jackson and other pugilists caused such an amount of [illegible] noyance to the neighbours as to entitle them to an injunction is still *sub judice*, news reaches us that Jackson has again left Australia for America, *en route* for England. England seems a happy hunting ground for aspirants to the championship, whether in rowing or boxing, but the extraordinary feature of the matter is that Englishmen themselves nowadays take no part in the contests beyond that of spectators.

THE three heavily-armed cruisers Terpsichore Tribune, and Thetis, each of 3,400 tons displacement, and 9,000 horse-power, and intended to mount eight guns, which three vessels are now under construction for the Admiralty by Messrs. J. and G. Thomson, are ordered, when completed, to be sent to Chatham Dockyard, where they are to be prepared for being commissioned. A fourth vessel of the same class, named the Sybille, building by Messrs Stephenson and Co., is also to be sent to Chatham, there to be completed.

A CHRISTIANIA correspondent wrote on November 28:—A terrible disaster is announced from Nordland. A fierce south-easterly gale, accompanied by intense cold, had prevailed since the 21st off the coast, and an immense number of fishing smacks and boats took refuge in the Ofsten Fjiord, a

TELE[illegible]

(REUTER'S

[illegible] GEORGE CHESNEY'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

[illegible]al Henry Brackenbury, C. B., R.A., has been [illegible]inted to succeed General Sir George Chesney, [illegible].E., on the Council of the Governor-General [illegible]dia.

THE SCOTCH STRIKE.

[illegible] number of the Railway strikers in Scotland [illegible]e resumed work.

DEATH OF AN M. P.

Mr. Thomas Richardson, the Liberal Unionist [illegible]ember for Hartlepool, is dead.

THE PARNELL CONTROVERSY.

Mr. W. O'Brien has gone to Boulogne, it is believed, for the purpose of meeting Mr. Parnell there.

Mr. O'Brien states that there is no dissension between the two Parties about the disposal of the funds collected in America, which will be solely devoted to the relief of evicted tenants.

DEFALCATION IN DUBLIN.

Mr. Dubedat, the President of the Dublin Stock Exchange, has been declared a defaulter, and has been missing since Wednesday last. His liability is about two hundred thousand pounds.

The affair has caused a great sensation in Dublin.

SERIOUS FIGHTING WITH INDIANS IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

The American Cavalry have captured the Indian chief Big Foot and one hundred and fifty Indians.

An engagement took place to-day in the same district in which the losses were heavy on both sides.

Several American officers were also killed.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN WAR.

CRUEL MASSACRE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

The engagement which took place yesterday between the United States Troops and the Indians occurred at Porcupine Creek.

The Indians rose suddenly while being disarmed and in the fight that followed 75 of the American Cavalry were killed and wounded whilst 110 Indians besides 250 of their women and children were killed by the troops.

DEATH OF AN AUTHOR.

PARIS, Dec. 30.

M. Octave Feccillet, the celebrated French novelist and dramatist, is dead.

THE KOCH TREATMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.

Two deaths have taken place here of patients who were under treatment by Dr. Koch's lymph.

SOCIALISM IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.

The soldiers belonging to the garrison here have been forbidden by the authorities to patronise one hundred restaurants and tobacco shops, the owners of which are known to be Socialists.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Bombay Mails of the 13th inst. were delivered in London to-day.

THE CALCUTTA CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The Congress closed its session to-day. The meeting was poorly attended. Five resolutions were passed. First resolution thanks Mr. Bradlaugh and the members of the British Agency of the Congress for services rendered to the cause; also thanks the several delegates who went to England during the year, and expresses gratitude to the British public for the reception given to those delegates. Second resolution thanks those who provided house accommodation for the delegates at the present Congress. Third resolution fixes Nagpore as being the most central place for the next meeting of the Congress. Fourth resolution authorises that provisional arrangements be made to hold a congress of not less than one hundred delegates in England in the year 1892, and that several Standing Congress Committees report at the next Congress whom it is proposed to depute from their respective districts. Fifth resolution authorises a further addition to the permanent fund of Rs. 20,000, and that the balance of the current year's collections be held available for immediate purposes of the British Committee of the Congress. General rounds of thanks followed the formal resolutions, and then the president dissolved the Sixth Congress, calling upon the audience to give three cheers for H. M. the Queen.

CAPTAIN GORDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 30.

Captain Gordon, Assistant Secretary, Military Department, proceeds to England this week on leave. Captain Field, Assistant Accountant General, acts for him.

THE BENARES DRAINAGE WORKS.

The eminent drainage engineer goes to Benares on the 7th proximo to report on the proposed drainage works required by the local Government.

THE MIRANZAI EXPEDITION.

The Miranzai Field Force, to operate beyond the frontier south of Kohat, will be two Mountain Batteries, six regiments of Native Infantry, and a detachment of Cavalry. Colonel Lockhart, Commanding Punjab Frontier Force, will take charge of the expedition, which will start about the middle of January and on the following dates. The additional reliefs of Native Infantry rendered necessary by the disbandonment of the Hindustani levies will be carried out. The 1st Bengal Infantry and the 24th and 27th Punjab Infantry will leave Nowgong, Sialkot, and Bareilly, respectively, on 2nd February. The 36th Sikhs will leave Jullundur on 2nd March; the 38th Bengal Infantry will embark at Rangoon on the 25th January; the 18th and 48th Bengal Infantry will leave Jubbalpore and Silchar respectively, so soon as General Officers Commanding the Nurbudda and Assam Districts can make the necessary arrangements; and the 35th Sikhs march from Ferozpore to Nowgong on the conclusion of the Mian Mir camp-of-exercise.

THE APPROACHING CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 30.

That fine Cavalry Regiment, the Poona Horse, commanded by Colonel Currie, left Sirur on the 26th instant, and are now encamped near the village of Wagholi, not far from where the principal manœuvres in connection with the forthcoming camp-of-exercise will take place, but it is on the cards that it may not take place nor take part in the camp at all, though, of course, this is still a matter of doubt. Three or four cases of glanders have occurred among the horses of this Regiment since September, and it is just feared that a case or two more may occur. The horses are now encamped out in the open, and it is to be hoped that no further cases may happen. It would be a great pity if the Regiment should be prevented from taking part in the manœuvres.

In connection with the small "sham fights," which were to have taken place between the Lancashire Fusiliers and some Companies of the local European Regiments on the entry of the former into Kirkee from Satara and Ahmednagar, things did not turn out in the manner expected. The Lancashire men apparently either did not keep to the "detailed instructions" that were issued, or had misunderstood them, for in both cases they were a long way ahead of the forces, which were supposed to oppose them on their march in. Yesterday morning one full Company of the Royal Fusiliers was to have started off at daybreak in the direction of the Kartraj Ghaut, where the two Companies of the Lancashire Fusiliers (detachment) from Satara were encamped on Sunday night, but ere the former had made a move, information was brought in to-day that the latter had already arrived at Kirkee and were safely ensconced in their barracks there. The three Companies of the Worcestershire Regiment, under Captain Lenox-Conyngham, who went out on the Nagar Road this morning to oppose the Head-Quarters and five Companies of the Lancashire Fusiliers, were just a wee bit more fortunate, but had they been half an hour later they should never have seen "the enemy" at all. The instructions received by the Worcester Force were that they were to meet the Lancashire Fusiliers at Wagholi at 7 a.m. to-day. Captain Lenox-Conyngham therefore set out with his three Companies at 5-30 a.m. Near Yerrowda he divided his force, sending one Company towards Wagholi by one road, and one Company by the other road, the third company taking up a position, near the Yerrowda Jail. Instead of meeting the enemy near Wagholi, at 7 a.m., as he expected to do, he found to his astonishment that at 6-30, the Lancashire men were near Kalas. The one Company of the Worcester Regiment who were marching up in that direction, saw the enemy column coming right up against them. They, therefore, made a quick movement, got under cover of the wood close by, and made a flank attack in extended order. Hearing the firing going on the Company near the jail hurried across to the assistance of the Company then being engaged, but before they reached the spot the enemy had gone off. One Company of the Lancashire men had been detached to make a flank movement upon the Worcester Company, while the main body marched along, forded the river, and got safely into Kirkee. One Company of the Worcester men did not get the chance of firing even a single round, of the ten blank rounds, which had been served out to them. The whole idea was upset, and all the "detailed instructions" were of very little avail. The Lancashire Fusiliers can march quickly, and they did, so much so that they found nobody "there" to oppose them.

It is definitely understood that his Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts will not come here for the camp, his presence being needed in Northern India in connection with the Czarewitch's tour.

THE LATE GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.),

MADRAS, Dec. 30.

Monsieur Nouet, late Governor of Pondicherry, left Pondicherry on the 27th inst. for Martinique to which he is appointed Governor.

COLONEL OLCOTT.

Colonel Olcott, president of the Theosophical Society, takes a year's furlough.

THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(FCOM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 30.

Nawab Mehdi Ali's speech on the decadence of the Mahomedans was a splendid success. It occupied full two sittings. It was frequently cheered and applauded. He attributed their present decadence chiefly (1) to their want of religious spirit, which once made them into a great nation; and (2) to their want of learning, which once made them pioneers of light in Asia and Europe. He combated the notion that science and Islam were opposed to each other. In proof of his statements he made ample quotations from the Koran and from the works of Imam Alghazzali and other Arabic authors. He referred also to Hammer's Geschichle der Arabischen Letteratur. He spoke in eulogistic terms of Sir Syed's services, and called him the Luther of Mahomedan India. His speec has usual, was full of eloquence and sprightly sallies of wit and humour.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

Telegram advises from China state that although the sales of Indian yarn in Hongkong during the past week are given at 2,500 bales, the market is as dull and inactive at a slight decline on values. Exchange in Hongkong and Shanghai is the same. At a Congress held recently at Osaka, when most of the representatives of the Cotton Spinning Mills in Japan were present, the object being to protect the industry, amongst other suggestions it was proposed to petition the Government to remove the export duty on yarn, repeal the import duty on raw cotton, and at the same time increase the duty on foreign twist. It is very doubtful whether any of these protective measures would have the desired effect, and in any case, the repeal of the import duty on raw cotton, which would adversely affect all local producers of the staple, is most improbable. As regards removal of the export duty on country yarn, and increase of tax on imported twist, the effect of such action on the revenues will, it is certain, not be lost sight of by the Government when deciding the matter. It is evident that if the tax on imported twist is raised to a point which stops imports consumers will have to make the best of local production, and Government will have to look elsewhere for its revenues. Count for count Japan cannot compete with Bombay, and it remains to be seen whether their mills are to stop altogether for a time or to be run under artificial conditions by the help of Government. With reference to the imported yarn now in Japan it is to be observed that as there is no drawback allowed by Government on re-export, removal of stocks to more active markets is out of the question.

THE CZAREWITCH AT ROZA.

A correspondent, writing from the Czarewitch's camp on the 28th inst., says:—The moral of the Czarewitch's visit to the beautiful corner of the Nizam's dominions is that in the pursuit of enjoyment the less you have to do with programmes the better. A very elaborate programme had been drawn up for this part of the tour; it has been completely abandoned, and whoever has been disappointed thereby the illustrious traveller for whom it was designed has not. The original place of campaign was perhaps a little too largely inspired by severely educational motives. Hence the solemn progress from cave to cave, from Elephanta to Carlee, from Carlee to Ellora, and from Ellora to Ajunta, which would have made the Czarewitch's tour in Western India something like a magnificent series of meditations amongst the tombs—with intervals for relaxation. Youth has its own way of asserting its rights, particularly when the heirdom of all the Russias goes with it, and the improvement which was made in the programme when the Czarewitch came to work it out was manifest. What proportion of the thousand and one rock temples which have been catalogued in India the higher power intended that he should visit does not appear on the face of things. Of those at Ellora, numbering something like thirty, he has seen not more than four, quite as many as a prince with the aspirations of youth, and guns and beaters waiting for him at the temple gate, would care to go over on a hot afternoon. Far-off Ajunta remains with its majestic solitudes undisturbed except by the putting up and taking down of a camp that was never used—which is something of a pity, seeing how the luxury and perfect comfort of the Roza camp had been duplicated on the jungle-clad hills of Ajunta. There may, however, be a providence in this, as well as a proper compliance with the preferences of young princes in wholesome rebellion against a surfeiting of the "ologies," for there is a good deal of fever there about just now. All things considered it was a wise instinct which led the Czarewitch to curtail the archæological part of his tour, and to act on the admirable principle set forth by Mark Twain when in writing of Barbadoes he remarked that though the island had numerous places of interest, "they could be easily avoided." Yet even that cheerful cynic would have found an irreducible minimum of things to be seen that imperatively must be seen by anyone who passes a day and a night at Roza. The city itself as viewed from the undulating plateau to the north, is extremely beautiful and for situation and all other elements of beauty than the strictly architectural, it rivals Bijapur itself, and gives even the unbelieving stranger a consciousness of something of the sanctity, which the name of Roza Shereef carries in the hearing of the Mussalmans of India. The Nawab Vicar-ul-Oomra placed some of the pick of his stud at the service of the Nizam's guests, who went their way leisurely through crowds of buzzing spectators, to whom it is still a problem who this Shahzada could be to have so great a noble as the Vicar, representing so great a prince as the Nizam, delighted to honour. The tombs of princes and men, great in war and religion, which dot the plain stood out strongly in the twilight as the city gate was entered, but there was light enough to see that even in the dusty, poverty-stricken lanes of Roza there lingers many a trace of beauty. But the interest of the scene on this occasion was mainly subjective. The pilgrimage was to the great mosque where sleeps Aurangzeb. Don Carlos was on his way to the tomb of Charlemagne, and only solitude and a Hugo were waiting for an apostrophe. Forgetting *Hernani*, however, and thinking only of the heir of the Romanoffs and the greatest of the Moguls, the scene and its suggestions were impressive enough, despite the simplicity of the tomb and its surroundings. It is simple, because the great Emperor would have it so. He lies as the voluble custodians of his grave are eager to tell you, in the holy earth of Mecca, which in his later years he carried with him in his wanderings, and what could porphyry and malachite add of honour to so holy a bed? Holy indeed must be the grave of Aurungzeb, since the heir of an Empire, mightier even than his could not enter except unshod within the gateway to it. The Czarewitch was content to look upon it through the simple lattice work that surrounds it; his cousin, with a sense of greater freedom and less responsibility, removed his boots, and passed inside. The full moon had risen when the party emerged from the low and narrow portal of the mosque, and Roza Shereef seemed by this time to have put on garments of loveliness befitting the coming of an Emperor's son. The visit to Daulatabad next morning offered fewer temptation to the historic imagination. Every one in camp took part in the expedition, the Czarewitch and Prince George of Greece, Prince Oukhousky, the Vicar-ul-Oomra, and some others, going on horseback, and the remainder in a drag which was drawn by a stalwart team of battery horses from the Contingent Artillery. The outward journey was cool and pleasant, but on their way back to camp those of the visitors who kept to their horses learnt what the rays of the Deccan sun are, even in the cold weather. The road, however, has many charms, for at every turn in the broken country which the road traverses the pride of piety has left some monument standing in the shadow of overspreading trees. It is not, however, till the sudden turn is reached in the precipitous Ghat that the beauty of the landscape only reveals itself. The Daulatabad hill, rising almost sheer out of the valley, breaks unannounced upon the view, and lays hold upon the interest from the moment it comes into sight. Nevertheless a sufficient homage to antiquity was paid by the imperial party in going a little more than half-way towards the summit of the rock-citadel. The Nawab had sent a bountiful supply of fruit, and there were cool corners in which the beauties of Daulatabad could be realized, pleasantly and without trouble. The refection suggested the inquiry why the old city in whose gardens once grew grapes and fruits that were famous throughout the Deccan, has lost its fame for that. But the jungle that enshrouds what once were busy and crowded streets, the ruin that has come over its tall and graceful minarets, still in their decay proclaiming that they once had rare beauty of form and colour, almost forbid the hope that a renascence is in store for Daulatabad even in that particular. There had been *khubbar* of a panther somewhere within the wide span of the city walls. But the panther does not affect these streets as the lion frequents the streets of the Persepolis—the Persepolis of the artists—and an hour's beating of the woods at the base of the rock yielded nothing of which a sportsman like the Czarewitch could take account. No great expectations had been raised, for this country of caves and tombs and fortresses is not by any means a country for shikar, and no hopes were disappointed because empty bags were taken back to camp. On the way back the Czarewitch and Prince George had their first experience of a tonga. A plain spoken policeman, having taken mental weight of the burly figure of the young Greek sailor-Prince, advised him in language helped out by pantomime, to take a tonga to himself, or the fearful acclivity of the road up the Ghat might prove too much for his ponies. Prince George has been nurtured in constitutional principles, and advice thus tendered by a constitutional adviser bespoke willing acceptance. The afternoon of the same day, as has already been said, was spent on the western side of the great scarp which is crowned by the Roza plateau. The sun was blazing hot, but soon was absent, and the time was congenially divided between archæology and sport. It was no one's fault that the former predominated. Buddha is lord of these valleys, and Diana has feeble sway there. The pity is that he and his temples are left to be their own interpreters. Brahman guides who offer you the information that Lukshmi was the wife of Gautama, darken counsel somewhat, and make an inconvenient muddle of one's ideas concerning comparative religion. Perhaps the Nizam's Government, who are really generous in the facilities that they offer for visiting those wonderful caves, will see that a service would be rendered to visitors if at the entrance of each temple a brief outline of its history and characteristics were exhibited. They are without doubt the most wonderful monuments on this side of India, revealing an inventiveness in construction and in decorative sculpture, of which the best work in Elephanta gives no conception. In the later work there is an ordered wealth of decoration which seems to belong rather to the Renaissance than to anything in Eastern Art. But if more were to be said upon the rock-hewn temples and monasteries of Ellora, the brief visit that was paid to them on Saturday afternoon would stand out in greater proportions than were really given to it. At dinner the same evening the Vicar-ul-Oomra proposed in succession the healths of the Queen-Empress, of the Czar, of the Czarewitch, and of Prince George of Greece, and the Czarewitch in return proposed the health of the Nizam. There was a nautch in the shamiana, as there had been on the previous evening, but this seemed to make small impression upon the visitors, who found more to interest them in a very beautiful fire-work display across the nullah, which gave more than the ordinary beauty of the Indian night to the surrounding hills. The most salient incident to-day (Sunday) was the lucky and almost unhoped for discovery of a panther in the scrub-covered hills above the camp. Prince Obolensky—not Prince Oukhousky, as your telegram names him to-day—had the first shot at him and disabled him as he was coming in full charge towards the Czarewitch. The panther got upon his feet again, but he was despatched by a shot in the head from Prince Bariatinsky. If the society papers are to be believed, big game shooting is one of the forbidden things of the tour. But they are not to be believed, as you will see, when I tell you that the first panther formed the subject of an appropriately jubilant telegram to St. Petersburg this evening. He was a splendid creature, measuring nearly seven and a half feet from tip to tail, and Lalla Din Dayal, the Nizam's photographer, who has been ubiquitously busy during the camp, has done justice to his memory in a group of which he is the centre. We shall see what further luck awaits the imperial party in the country around Deogaum, where a flying camp is to be pitched for half a dozen or so. Those of us who remain behind will be sorry to see the last of the two princes, whose geniality and good temper, allied with a fine capacity for the enjoyment of life, have made their presence in the camp a pleasure to every one who has been here. The Nizam has certainly dispensed a splendid hospitality in that regard abundantly acting up to the traditions of the Hyderabad State, and on all hands the perfect organization of the camp which was carried out by Sir Asman Jah's Staff Officer, Mr. A. H. Stevens, was recognised. The Vicar-ul-Oomra, who was specially deputed by the Nizam to receive the Czarewitch, has been an excellent representative of his Highness, and of the Hyderabad nobility, and has spared no trouble in promoting the enjoyment of the Nizam's guests.

THE YERROWDA REFORMATORY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec, 29.

The Reformatory School at Yerrowda for juvenile offenders has now been in existence for about a year and-a-half, and during that time it has done much good. In the report on the working of the institution during the first year of its existence attention was drawn to the fact that many of the boys had lost in weight, although the scale of diet was reported to be liberal, and the work not by any means hard. The only cause that could be assigned for the loss in weight was confinement within so limited an area as that occupied by the Reformatory. With a view to removing this cause, it is now in contemplation by the authorities to erect a new large play-shed outside the Reformatory walls, so that the boys may have ample scope for exercise and greater freedom. At present the inmates of the institution never leave the precincts of the Reformatory during the whole term of their sentence, except a very few of them who do some gardening on a small plot of ground outside. The erection of the new play-shed, which will be fitted with gymnastic apparatus, will, there can be little doubt, conduce to the welfare of the young offenders, without making the institution more attractive than is necessary. Everything that can be done is being done to make the institution more of the nature of an industrial school than of a prison, without, however, slackening the bonds of discipline. The boys are kept clean and tidy; they are well-clothed and fed and otherwise looked after; they are taught a trade; and by good behaviour they may earn small sums of money, which allowed to accumulate is of material help to them when they leave their prison home to start earning a livelihood. The "mark" system adopted in the institution is one under which boys are rewarded for good behaviour. A week's good behaviour entitles a boy to two annas, so that in a month he may earn eight annas pocket money. A reference to the books will show that, with very few exceptions, eight annas a month is earned by each boy. A regular account is kept for each one. The boys are only entitled to spend half the amount they earn each week on sweetmeats, fruits, &c., the other half being put to their credit in the Savings' Bank. Thus, it will be seen, that a boy who has spent five years in the Reformatory will have become a proficient in the trade to which he may have been put, and will, upon leaving the institution, be entitled to the accumulation of his weekly earnings for good behaviour, which will, in a large number of cases, be sufficient to enable him to purchase his own tools or other implements and commence life well. The public bestows a small share of its patronage upon these workshops in the Reformatory, but it might well give a much larger share. The work can be relied upon, competent native foremen being engaged to teach the lads, and the superintendent himself sees that the orders entrusted to him are duly and promptly carried out. Book-binding, tailoring, painting, carriage-building, repairing, carpentering are also undertaken. Those boys who have acquired a good knowledge of such trade as they may have been put to are permitted to be apprenticed for three months to private tradesmen and others who may care to take them. The term of apprenticeship cannot extend over more than three months at once, but may be renewed from time to time. The tradesman taking a boy as an apprentice must undertake to treat the boy, as he would any other servant, with consideration. He must feed and clothe him decently and not ill-treat him. There is nothing in the Reformatory Act about any responsibility in connection with the safe custody of the boy, but we do not for a moment suppose that the person taking a lad as an apprentice from the Reformatory will be held responsible that the boy does not run away. It is worthy of mention in this connection that no local tradesmen have as yet applied for any apprentices. There are at the present time 63 boys in the Reformatory, three of whom are "monitors;" the institution opened with 45 lads.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB BALL.

A ball was given on Monday evening by the members of the City Police Club to their friends at the Chief Police Office, Byculla. The club was constituted about three months ago, and owes its existence to the energy of Inspector J. Dillon, and the festivities of Monday, which also included a Christmas treat to the officers' children, was undertaken as an official inauguration of the club. Inspectors Dillon and Greyhurst were responsible for the arrangements, and it is gratifying to state that they have discharged their onerous duties in a way that has done credit to themselves and the club. The Christmas treat took place in the afternoon in a building in the compound, which had been charmingly decorated for the occasion by the hands of Mrs. Dillon, Miss Dewey, and Miss Chislett. There was a large gathering of youngsters, and they were regaled in a liberal manner with tea and cake, and afterwards were presented with a toy each. Sir Charles Sargent, Sir Thomas and Lady Thompson, Lady Souter, Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, were present; and Col. Wilson, Commissioner of Police, wrote apologising for his absence, as he was up-country. A band of music played during the afternoon. About two hundred ladies and gentlemen were present at the ball, including Sir Thomas and Lady Thompson, Lady Souter, Mr. Gell, and Superintendent MacDermott. The large room on the upper-floor of the police office was splendidly decorated and illuminated and scrolls bearing the inscriptions "Semper Paratus," "Success to the Club," and "A Happy New Year" were hung upon the walls. The arrangements were in the hands of Supt. Browin and Inspectors Dillon, Cobb, and Greyhurst, and they are deserving of the greatest praise for the splendid manner in what they handled the resources of the building. A *buffet* with an unlimited capacity was an attractive portion of the verandah decoration, and everything possible was done to secure the comfort of the visitors. Dancing commenced at nine to the strains of a capital band, and was continued until about three in the morning.

THE PROCLAMATION PARADE.

To-morrow, the 1st of January, 1891, the annual parade of troops will be held in Bombay in honour of the proclamation of her Majesty the Queen as Empress of India. On this occasion the European and Native troops will not parade together at Colaba, but will be divided, the former parading at Colaba, under Colonel Collingwood, and the latter on the General Parade-ground, at the Esplanade, and at Bandora. At 7-30 to-morrow morning the 2nd Gloster Regiment, and the Royal Artillery will be drawn up in open order, turning east, and one of the batteries will fire the Imperial salute, while the other troops will fire three volleys at separate intervals. On the Esplanade, the 4th Bombay Infantry, and at Bandora the 21st Bombay Infantry will parade at the same time, and fire three rounds, while their several bands will play "God save the Queen."

MASONRY AT MHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Dec. 28.

If at any time during the year Masonry at large is seen at its best in Mhow, it is on St. John's Day. The Reverend A. H. Etty, our energetic and popular Chaplain and District Grand Chaplain of Bombay, with his usual zeal and devotion to the Craft, of which he is the eldest and ruler in Mhow, held a special service for the Freemasons in the Station Church, at 11 a.m. yesterday, which was an adaption of the usual prayers, supported by a small special choir of ladies, the usual soldiers' choir being unable to attend owing to inspection work. There was not a large attendance, but about thirty representatives of both the English and Scotch Lodges marched to their places in the Church quite gay with Masonic banners in procession, and there was a fringe of their relatives and friends, both of Mhow and Indore. Amongst the Masons were several Parsees, whose presence the preacher (whose sermon I subjoin) specially noticed and welcomed. The lessons were read by Worshipful Brothers W. M. Viney and R. Cubbon, Past Masters of the Scotch and English Lodges respectively. The collection was for the English and Scotch Benevolent Funds. In the evening the new Worshipful Masters were duly installed in their respective Lodges, namely, W. Brother Khan Bahadur N. M. Khory, in the Scotch, and W. Brother A. H. Etty, in the English. At the subsequent banquet of the joint Lodges the usual toasts were duly honored, sincere regret having been expressed by the Brethren assembled at the unavoidable absence of W. Brother Khan Bahadur Bazonjee Sorabjee, the zealous and hard-worked immediate Past Master of the Scotch Lodge, who is now away at Deesa, in connection with his duties as a specialist for forage supply. Some very fair speaking and singing and selections on the piano adorned the occasion. On the whole, Masonry is very flourishing in and about this station.

The Rev. Bro. Etty for his sermon took his text from the 47th Chapter of Genesis and the 8th verse. He said:—

First, let me ask another question, *viz.*, Why are we here? What meaneth this service?

The answer, I think, is, we are here on St. John's Day, Christian and non-Christian Masons, according to a time-honored custom in our Craft both at home and abroad.

1. To offer together in God's house a stated offering of prayer and praise which, being in India, and having therefore several present of other beliefs, we have made as general as possible. If in some of our prayers we have been more particular, and remembering where we are, have used the intercession of the Christ, I cannot think that any need think it strange or refuse to give their hearty assent to the spirit of those prayers, though not cast in the form most familiar to them. Nor can I for one moment think that the great Brother, of our race resents this mingled congregation of his own followers with those who know and own Him less.

2. For, secondly, we are here to make on behalf of Masonry a public and formal declaration that we, Masons, do not believe there is any antagonism, but on the contrary, a great harmony between the religion of our Craft and revealed religion or the religion of any other body, be it Parsee, Mahomedan, or Hindoo. The Christian religion which aims at the conversion of the world may well allow at least this common and neutral meeting point, and being here, dear Brethern in Masonry, for those formal reasons, let me now put the question of our text, which quite apart from its context, and taking it simply as a searching question, may help us to make our Masonry more real, and therefore more useful for religious and every other purpose in life.

First.—How old is our Masonry, *i.e.* the system of Masonry to which we adhere? The age and experience of this system, if understood, may influence, as much even as all old and good traditions inevitably influence the present. I may speak of this before a mixed audience because the history of Masonry is often studied by outsiders and the studies of those within are not withheld from any, but may be known and read of all men.

Now, I suppose that all thinking people, even the most radical, will allow that the past has an inevitable influence on us for good, and that a venerable institution with its traditions and accumulated experiences and varied history, is not only interesting but useful. Masonry, as we practise it, is most eminently conservative (in no political sense) and sways men's minds often unconsciously by its weighty, yet simple, assertions of old truths. Some think that Masonry goes back to primitive and ante-diluvian man, and of this opinion there is trace in the common mode of dating our institution from "An. Lucis," the very beginning of all traditional history. Things that happened so long ago may well be wrapt in mystery unless specially revealed, of which in this case there is no pretence, and probably the meaning of such a date is only that the principles of Masonry are one with those best and divine principles of creation and restoration, of obedience and of sacrifice. Certain it is that our British Masonry (the purest form of it in the world) is no new venture of modern times nor even a mere revival of some almost forgotten and mythical past. It is a great inheritance from the past—and more than this a scholarly and studied revival with a very long, though it may be an interrupted, history. As we British have it the usually accepted date of its new birth is 1717 A. D. But there are many traces authentic and clear that what was then newly formulated and defined had existed in a less distinct way for about four centuries before in England; that it was thus practised as a secret system: that the revivalists continued a symbolism of which they did not fully know the meaning; and that this very ignorance is a proof of a long period of decay and interruption, carrying back the revised system to a remote antiquity in which certain plain landmarks are visible, but the exact origin of which is lost in obscurity. All this is a sketch and for a general audience. Its proofs and details may be more properly dealt with in lodges of instruction. My point is, in answer to our question, to show you Brethren in Masonry and others friendly to Masonry that ours is the help and responsibility of and for an ancient and venerable Institution. We may not see or know it all, but what we see and know is only a part, and we may by study come to know more of it. Just as when we gaze on some old time, *e.g.*, an Abbey, a tower, the pyramids of Egypt, &c., it is not only or chiefly what we see that holds us by its spell, but what the musing mind fills up; its past—history and usefulness, the talent, the devotion of ages past—these complete the picture and lift the soul up. Just as in Church history again (if I may illustrate by that of the Church of England) what an English Churchman is satisfied by going back to the Reformation? He wants to "go behind" that, and trace the continuity of his Church from the Founder of Christianity. He thinks more and feels more about a divine institution of which he knows the ancient history. And I should suppose it is the same with the devout Parsee or any other religionist—he feels the history of his religion the more he knows it. So, dear brethren, I am sure it will help us as Masons to realize that ours is a time-honoured institution, full of holy memories which we are bound in honor to keep up, and to act up to. We cannot dissociate ourselves from the past even if we wished to. We all unconsciously live on the memories and deeds of others who have gone before. But to recognise this, to be gratified for this, to improve this by thought and study (as every Mason is exhorted to do as he has time and light) this is nobler and more energizing than to drift in ignorance on the tide of other men's labours and lives. This is the *intelligent*, the other the *ignorant* attitude of life. It is the bringing the past into the present and using it. I have often felt, dear brethren, that we are not *real* enough in our Masonry. I mean we are content with taking it too easily and unintelligently, as a monthly meeting of Reason and Confraternity, and such indeed it is, and as such may be most valuable, but still not *going further* "How old art thou?" of Masonry in general may well suggest to each of us the individual question as to our own Masonry, "What is my experience? How old am I in Masonry, and am I progressing in Masonic knowledge and practice?" Not all may be students; our busy lives preclude it to most. And though I for my own part feel how much there is to learn, I confess my own somewhat occupied life prevents my doing more than pick up some of the ideas and secrets which others more learned and with more leisure have offered to us all in private. But the very thought to which I have led you to-day may help and quicken us (whether students or not) to value the great society to which we belong, and to practice all we do know or may come to know about it. Let us then think a little in the next place of how we may practically apply this principle of using the past history of our Masonry, *i. e., to make it real* to ourselves. If it is hard to trace out that history, and to unravel some of its mysteries, there is also much that is plain, and that "he that runs may read," *e. g*, the *rule* shows us we should lead *straight lives* that we should be *consistent*, that we should avoid the tortuous deviating, limp sort of life, the mottoes of which are *expediency*, *ease*, and *public opinion*, which is often mistaken; the *plumbline* and the *square* tell us of uprightness, and of well fitting or suitable actions, and thus complete the idea of the *consistent life*; the *compasses* tell of our duty to live within proper bounds or limits in all our dealings with each other; they tell us of the beauty of self-restraint, which is a considerable part of that charity which is "the greatest thing in the world," the mallet and chisel tell us of education in its broadest and most practical sense, of the uses of adversity and of the need of improvement and polish. As the great poet says, "Sweet are the uses of adversity," and the chisel tells us of how the rudest block may be carved even by this very mallet's aid into an angle, if we only knew how to "let it out." The trowel teaches that nothing is united without proper cement, the cement of charity which is the very bond of perfection and of all social intercourse, the hammer shows the discipline and *correction* (both from ourselves and others) are sometimes needed to keep down conceit and idleness and vice; while in the *level* we love to see a picture of that equality which nature and death so forcibly teach us, that equality which does not consist in a dead level of uniformity in occupation, talent, wealth, and ambition, and is therefore a very different thing from the wild schemes of so-called socialists and revolutionists, but is rather a recognition of due claims on our time and purse, a sympathy and kindliness towards all of the common race. Thus to be brief—does our Craft suggest to us ways of living well. Doubtless at one time Masonry was literally the Craft of building; that phase of Masonry has long since died out, though it still delights in architecture and constantly helps great architectural projects. But in figurative sense all Masons are still *builders*, and the figure is a very teaching one. By acting it we may edify each other and others outside the Craft, and thus remove the danger of being (as is sometimes said) a selfish and useless society of idlers. It is as to this practical aspect of the Craft that I venture to-day, as District Grand Chaplain of this Presidency, and as an elder and ruler in the Craft, to put the question once more, "How old art thou?" A more successful year than usual in Mhow comes to-day to a close, and not a few young Masons have been during its course enrolled among our numbers, May I say to them, "Be not satisfied with the beginning but seek progress not necessarily the progress of office-holding (though that is an honorable ambition), but the progress of knowing and acting more fully in your Craft. May I add to all, the older as well as the younger, words to the same effect? Let us all aim at *prayers*, let us be *working* Masons, let *experience* be our strength, it is the safest line far better than brilliancy, which is often fickle and failing. Mutual trust and honest work are the way to success. Let us put aside all mistrust, cast away envy and idleness, and work here and wherever we may be together—well together—and then Mhow has a bright and progressive Masonic future. Every good worker hopes to do something, but sometimes fails from trying to do it by himself. "All together" should be our motto; "each for others" not "each for himself," and we shall succeed. I think and hope that the question of our text with the few thoughts I have to-day grouped about it may help us even now as a group of figures such as we hope to have in commemoration of this meeting is beautiful and interesting, not by reason of any one figure alone, but by the combination of friendly units around the standards of Masonry.

Our system is immortal, and can give us that immortality of which a poet sings—

"To have struck one blow for truth
In the daily fight with lives:
To have done one deed of right
In the face of calumnies,
To have sown in the souls of men
One thought that will not die
To have been a link in the chain of life
Shall be immortality."

This is not all that we mean by immortality in the highest sense of that lovely word. It is something very considerable. It is the immortality of well doing. For that let experience brace us—the experience of the Craft and each one's experience in and of that Craft. So mote it be.

THE SHAH'S HONOURS FOR H. H. AGA KHAN.

There was a large gathering yesterday morning of Persian, Indian, and Arabian Mahomedans at the residence of his Highness Aga Khan for the purpose of witnessing the ceremony of decorating his Highness with a sword of honour of the first degree presented to him by the Shah of Persia. Amongst those present were:—H.H. Aga Junghi Shah, H.H. Aga Akbbar Shah, Aga Moochool Shah, Aga Jenal Abedin Shah, Aga Ismailkhan Surtib, the Hon. Fazulbhoy Visram, Haji Mirza Hoosain Khan, Consul for Persia, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mirza Mahomed Alli Khan, Haji Abdool Hoosain Tajar, Haji Mahomed Mehedi Tajar, Hajee Mahomed Sadik Neemazi, Haji Alli Bebanee, Hajee Mahomed Mehedi, Hajee Mahomed Shirazi, Messrs. Issa Bin Khalifa, Alli Bin Ameer, Alli Bin Talib, Hamood Bin Shabe, Khan Saheb Mir Abdoolally, Mir Shurfrazalli, Barrister-at-Law, Oomer Jamal, Mahomed Mehedi, (who represented his father Sir Tharia Topan) Mukhi Ludukbai Haji, Messrs. Kamaria Mahomed Veerji, Curimbhai Ebhram, Rahimtoola Khairaz, Mahomedbhai Rowji, Hajibhai Lalji, D. Remoobhai Allana, Ebraham Hashim, Dattoobhoy Dossa, Kassum Soomar, Munjeebhoy Nathoo, Jan Mahomed Somjee, Mirallybhai Mahomed, Bawa Sher Mahomed, Bawa Rajaballi Alli Razi, Cassumbhoy Moosa, J. Shurifbhai Gangjee, Jafferbhoy Purdhan, Moloobhoy Jan Mahomed, Ismail Khairaj, Bawa Shaha Bax, Gangjee Kutchra, Varajbhai Gangjee, Canjeebhai Alloo, Mahomed Curimbhai, Sayed Mustakally, Sewjee Nathoo, Khakibhai Hemani, Rehemtoola Canjee, Ebram Pasya, Jafferbhoy Ladha Chotu, Bhimjee Sajun, and Shrarifbhoy Fazulissa.

The ceremony took place in the magnificent drawing-room of the bungalow, and prior to the commencement of the presentation sherbut, tobacco, and other refreshments were served to the guests. On the arrival of his Excellency General Haji Mirza Hussein Khan, Persian Consul for India and Japan, he and his Highness Aga Khan were accommodated with seats upon a dais at the end of the room, and Mirza Mohammedally Khan, son of the Persian Consul, read the *firman* of H. I. H. the Shah of Persia. The document was beautifully engrossed on blue paper with a rich gilt border, and was surmounted by the private pocket seal of the Shah. The following is a translation of the letter:—"My own son and light of my eye. Your petition was duly received by us

NEWS OF THE DAY.

REUTER announces the death at the age of 70 years of Mr. Thomas Richardson who has represented the parliamentary borough of the Hartlepools with one brief intermission since 1874.

THE Industrial and agricultural Exhibition which was opened in Old Goa on the 7th. Instant was closed on the Monday. The exhibits which were intended for sale, were to be offered by public auction yesterday and to-day.

O Correio da India believes that the special Mission of Mons. Zaliski has connection with the founding of a Propagandist Seminary in Goa in which higher education will be given to native priests, so as to train them for the higher ecclesiastical appointments in India.

IN accordance with the desire of the British Government, His Excellency the Governor-General of Goa has appointed Senhor Ismael Gracias to take the census of the British subjects residing in Portuguese India on the 26th February 1891, the day fixed for taking the general census in British India.

DURING the time Sir Henry Morland has been in Calcutta, the Scottish Lodges have taken the opportunity of inviting him to an inspection of their lodges there. Sir Henry Morland is the Grand Master of Scottish Freemasony in India, and the other evening he was entertained at a banquet by the members of Lodge St. David. He was also a guest of the brethren of St. Andrew in the East, who assembled in strong numbers to do him honor. The proceedings went off very pleasantly, and we have no doubt the Grand Master, when he leaves Calcutta, will carry away very pleasant memories of the craft there.

A CURIOUS question arose lately in a case before the Recorder at Rangoon, in which a Mrs. Manook was pleading for a separation from her husband. Pending the Recorder's decision, the petitioner was staying at a hotel with her children, but writes a contemporary all the clothing of the latter were with the husband, who refused to give them up, and the little ones were in the predicament of the famous Robert, Duke of Normandy, who had to retire under his blanket until his wearing apparel was redeemed from his creditors. Mrs. Manook applied to the Recorder for assistance in her dilemma, when his Worship decided that he had no power to order the husband to give up his children's clothing, but he could order him to "maintain" them, which would include clothing them; and he issued structions accordingly.

THE active interest that has been manfested lately in regard to Buddhism, both in Ceylon and in Europe, though almost exclusively historical or archaelogical in intention, has unfortunately, says the *Independent*, inspired Buddhists in the Island and elsewhere with the idea that the doctrines of religion were being revived. In consequence of this impression, it is stated, there has been a strong revival amongst the Buddhists themselves.

NEWS received by the Australian Mail reports that the Potter-Bellow Company are going to Colombo preparatory to making their a tour through India to which we have already referred. They are due in Colombo on the 30th. instant.

THE next Conference of the Clergy of the Diocese of Calcutta will be held on the 14th. and 15th. proximo, when the following subjects will be discussed:—(1) *Betting and Gambling*, to be introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beverley supported by Mr. W. Parsons; (2) *Adaptation of the Forms of Worship to the special needs of the various classes in India; (a) Military, (b) Native and (c) General*, to be introduced and supported by the Revs. E. F. Browne and H. B Hyde respectively, and (3). *The best way of dealing with European and Eurasian poverty in India*, to be introduced by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Mitchell and supported by Mr. W. H. Ryland.

COLONEL PAWA D'ANDRADE, who with a half-caste named Gouveia has been taken prisoner by the British South Africa Company's officers for hauling down the British flag at Mutassas, has been an explorer in that region for many years. He speaks English well. His contributions to a knowledge of the region south of the Lower Zambesi may be seen in the publication of the Royal Geographical Society during the last ten years. Five years ago he visited Monica as leader of an expedition for an English mining Company. At that time he attempted to enter into relations with Umzelai, the father of the present ruler of Gacazaland, who claims supremacy over Monica, but without success. The Portuguese themselves not so long ago were compelled to claim the protection of Umzela against the Landinos, who were devastating the whole of the region of which Monica proper is the western section. The real name of Gouveia is Antonio de Souza, and he is one of the most notorious slavers in the Zambesi region.

NEWS received at Zanzibar confirms the report that Emin Pasha is coasting round the southern end of the Victoria Nyanza from M'Kumbi westwards, establishing German stations on the shores of the lake. The Times correspondent says:—Active hostilities were proceeding between Uganda and Unyoro. Kalrega had suffered a signal defeat. Arab influence is entirely stamped out and destroyed in Uganda, where the French missionaries are reported as having paramount influence over Mwanga, who is bitterly opposed to the English missionaries and the Protestant party. These latter support the Katikiro against Mwanga.

FINAL arrangements have been made for the Governor designate of Madras, Lord Wenlock, to assume charge of his office in time to entertain his Imperial Highness the Czarevitch. His lordship will arrive in India before the end of January, and the young Prince, we understand, is due in the capital or the Southern Presidency about Feb. 6. Lord Wenlock arrived in London on the 8th. from Yorkshire, and in the evening left for Ashridge, Herts, on a short visit to Earl Brownlow. Lord and Lady Wenlock were the guests of the Queen on Thursday evening (Dec. 11) at Windsor. They dined and slept at the Castle.

THE Zanzibar correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on December 10:—Letters dated Usambiro, October, 20, were received here yesterday reporting the arrival there of Bishop Tucker and his party, all well. They have accomplished the quickest caravan journey on record from the coast—eighty-seven days. Much uneasiness is felt among the mercantile community here regarding the commercial future of Zanzibar. The Germans will naturally endeavour to divert all the Zanzibar trade to their coast, and great inducements are already being held out to British Indian merchants by the German authorities here to presuade them to import direct to the German coast line, avoiding Zanzibar altogether.

A PLEASING variation on the controversy round the Emin Pacha Expedition is found in the common action taken by some of Major Barttelot's fellow officers to record their kindly feeling towards him. They have united in ordering a tablet which, under the direction of Sir Walter Barttelot, will be affixed in the church at Stopham, Sussex, his native place. This "token of high appreciation of valuable services gallantly rendered" is signed by Lieutenant Stairs, Surgeon Parke, Captain Nelson, and Mr. Jephson.

THE magazine rifle, of which about 120,000 have been manufactured, has already been considerably improved upon, and new issues, to be designated officially Mark II., will possess the following advantages:—1. The magazine will contain ten instead of seven cartridges, the ten lying in two rows of five, lying on top of each other, and coming to the action alternately, one from each of the two rows or files of five. 2. The butt-plate will be of brass instead of iron, and is without a trap. 3. Oil-bottle and pull-throughs are abolished. 4. The dial and aperture-sights are abolished. 5. Safety-bolt and safety-bent in the cocking-piece are done away with. 6. The foresight reverts to the "barleycorn" as in Martini-Henry, the Major Lewes sight being abandoned so far as the foresight is concerned. 7. A longer sword-bayonet is contemplated. To clean the rifle the soldier is to carry a piece of whipcord in his knapsack. The rifle will only be sighted to 1900 yards.

THE story in the daily papers about King Milan of Servia informing the Prince of Wales that he intends to settle in England is, says the *World*, a stupid invention, for the ex-King has not seen the Prince, and, as a matter of fact, he has arranged to reside in Paris, and has just bought a large house there. King Milan received a semi-official intimation before he crossed the Channel that the Queen would decline to receive him, nor has Lord Salisbury manifested any wish for an interview with him. A Sovereign who has abdicated or who has been dethroned has no right whatever to demand either a reception by the Queen or an audience of the Foreign Secretary, so that the ex-King of Servia has been obliged, in order to save his dignity, to give out that he has come to England in a purely private capacity.

SPEAKING in Dublin on "Colonial Development," Dr. J. Pollen, Bo. C.S., claimed for Ireland, and pre-eminently Trinity College, Dublin, the honour of having originated the chartered companies now so successfully working in Africa. He asserted that he was in a position to prove by documentary evidence that all the details of the scheme now so successfully developed by the English and German companies had been thought out and elaborated twenty years ago by an Irishman, Dr. James MacIvor, ex-Fellow T.C.D. Prince Bismark was the first to appreciate Dr. MacIvor's scheme, and this moved the English community to jealousy, and led to the formation of the British Imperial Chartered Company. The honour of suggesting the movement he said belonged to Ireland.

EMIN PASHA appears to be doing good work on behalf of the Germans. It is stated that while at Tabora he succeeded in concluding a treaty of friendship with the Arabs; and, with their consent, nominated a Vali, and hoisted the German flag. He concluded similar treaties with several influential chiefs on his march, and obtained the cession of Unyanyembi, as well as the territory of the Sultan Miani, in Ujiji. The Arabs in Tabora voluntarily handed over to him a bronze gun and nineteen mitrailleuses, with a quantity of ammunition. They also entrusted to him ten ivory tusks, weighing about 500 lb., belonging to the firm of H. A. Meyer. At the end of August Emin Pasha left Tabora, and continued *via* Usongo to the Victoria Nyanza. He will now march to the west shore of the lake, where a station will be established, and another will be founded on the south shore of the lake by Mr. Stokes.

THE Pope has ordered the enlargement of the reading rooms and other improvements in the Vatican. The new Leonine Library will soon be ready, and in it will be placed about 300,000 books.

THIS year Drury Lane pantomine (written by Mr. W. Yardley, with music by Mr. Bucalossi) illustrates the old nursery story of "Beauty and the Beast" in a somewhat unsual if not altogether novel fashion. Instead of the hero appearing throughout the "opening" in his metamorphosed form, he is first presented as a young monarch (King Courage), at whose palace a reception and ball take place. This furnishes occasion for a magnificent scene—sapphire, blue, and gold being the prevailing tones, with dresses of Henry III. period—and real fountain playing in the centre. Here the king will be changed into a beast, and actually chased out of his own palace. The next important tableau is the fairies' gardens wherein Mr. Harris provides a ballet of Rosebuds and Roses. The final big scene is also laid in the palace of King Courage, whither Beauty has been transported in a dream. Here there will be a procession of gifts, the costumes representing fans, jewels, clocks, and so forth, all intended to depict the temptation of Beauty.

THE appeal of the eight men convicted of the Sainchong dacoity was decided on the 22nd. instant before Mr. Ward, the Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma. The sentence of death on one prisoner was upheld, and a life sentence of imprisonment on a second was confirmed. The sentence of eighteen years' imprisonment on a third was reduced to ten on account of the youth of the prisoner. The conviction was set aside in the case of five others, mainly on the ground that the approver's evidence was uncorroborated. One of the men now acquitted admitted to the committing officer that he took part in the dacoity with murder.

MR. BUCHANAN, the Gladstonian member for West Edinburgh, who, it will be remembered pluckily resigned his seat on becoming a Home Ruler, intends if an opportunity occurs in February to do another contrageous thing, namely, call the attention of the House of Commons to the presidential system in the Government of India. If any of your readers should be inclined to ask what Mr. Buchanan knows about the presidential system, writes our London correspondent, and why he has undertaken to enlighten Parliament on the defects of that system, let me remind them that the honourable gentleman spent a few weeks in India some eight or nine years ago. Surely that entitles him to appear as an authority on Indian questions and justifies his attempt to turn to account the profound knowledge he must have acquired during his cold weather tour.

THE pending prosecution of a Mr. Butterfield for libelling the editor of the *Financial News* is creating extraordinary excitement in the City. Indeed, observes a correspondent the case attracts more attention there I am told than the proceedings of Mr. Parnell in Ireland. Mr. Harry Marks since his rapid rise in the world has become a somewhat important person outside financial circles. He is a prominent member of the London County Council, a conservative candidate for Parliament, and enjoys the friendship of Lord Randolph Churchill. As the matter is still *sub judice* I make no comments on the evidence of the American widow, Mrs. Annie Koppel, and that of the other witness for the defence, beyond remarking that Mr. Harry Marks' political opponents are delighted at the curious disclosures. As one evidence of Mr. Marks' prosperity it is said that he is at the present moment building for himself somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis a lordly mansion at the cost of £30,000. When financial journalism is so successful no wonder the *Financial News* has had so many imitators.

THERE has been a jockey's mutiny at Linden Race Course in America. A score of jockeys, mostly boys, some of them white and some black, announced to the officials that they positively would not ride in the races on the programme until certain fines that had been imposed upon them the day before by Starter Caldwell had been remitted. Startled by the presumptuousness of the youngsters, the authorities of the course were completely upset for the time being, and not knowing what else to do, they submissively relieved the jockeys of their fines by paying them out of the club's treasury. As a natural result of such a lax departure from the proper discipline, the jockeys did just as they pleased during the rest of the afternoon. At the post they utterly defied Mr. Caldwell's authority, and in the fourth race they made an unholy display of their rebelliousness. Consequently the starts during the afternoon were notoriously bad, thanks not to the incompetence of the starter, but to the mutinous conduct of the riders.

THE ladies who are learning whist from special professors in New York do not worry much, says an ill-natured critic, about the rules of the game. That is a matter of very secondary importance. The real and particular art to be acquired is that of displaying to the best effect the beautiful proportions of hand and wrist; of exhibiting the diamond rings and jewel-studded bracelets, and otherwise making of the good old-fashioned game an elaborated snare of fascinating finger, fresh from the rubbing and polishing of the manicure.

WHAT may be written on the outside of half-penny postal wrappers in addition to the address? Constant difficulties arise with the Post Office on this subject. The Rev. H. Solly has succeeded in eliciting an authoritative statement from St. Martin's-le-Grand as to the admissibility of one class of additions to an address. His right to add "With his compliments" to the address on such wrappers had been challenged by local postmasters; and a letter of inquiry, addressed to the Secretary, General Post Office, has elicited from Mr. Blackwood this statement: "Mere complimentary expressions such as those you quote are allowed to be written on the outside of book-packets, and proper instructions will at once be given.

PROSPECTUS OF THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA RACES.

To be held on Saturday, the 31st of January, and Saturday, the 7th of February 1891.

STEWARDS.—Col. Collingwood, 61st Regt; Col. Rhodes; G. K. Remington, Esq.; Col. Merriman, R.E., C.I.E.; J. L. Symons, Esq.; Dallas Brooks, Esq.; Mr J. Bentinck, Esq., 4th Bo. Rifles; and Cecil Gray, Esq.

1ST DAY.—SATURDAY, 31ST JANUARY.

1ST RACE.—"All Horse Chase," Rs. 99.—For all horses. The property of officers in any of Her Majesty's services, or of members of any recognized Club or Gymkhana in India, or of the Bombay Hunt or Light Horse. Walers 13st., Arabs 11·0, C. Bs. 10·7. 1½ miles.

2ND RACE.—"Galloway Chase," Rs. 99.—For all horses. 14 hands and under, the property of members of any recognized Club in Bombay or of the Bombay or Ladies' Gymkhana or the Bombay Hunt or Light Horse. 14 hand Arabs to carry 12st., C. Bs. 11·7. W. I. 1 mile.

3RD RACE.—"The Ladies' Bracelet."—For all Arab and C. B. Horses owned as in the 2nd Race, and nominated by a lady. Arabs 11st., C. Bs. 10·7. Horses which have never started in any race, allowed 7 lbs. ½ mile. Horses which have ever won Rs. 200 or over barred for this Race.

4TH RACE.—"Pony Derby," Rs. 99.—Open for all Ponies 13·3 and under, owned as in the 1st Race. Arabs 13·3 to carry 11st, C. Bs. 10st. 7lbs. W. I. ½ mile.

5TH RACE.—"The Arab Stakes," Open.—Rs. 99 with starting sweep of Rs. 5 to go to winner. For all maiden Arab horses. (Conditions to be published hereafter). ½ mile.

6TH RACE—"Polo Scurry," Rs. 49.—For all ponies 13·3 and under, which, in the opinion of the Stewards, are bona fide Polo Ponies. W. I. Arabs 13·3 to carry 11st. 7lbs. 3 furlongs.

2ND DAY.—7TH FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.—"A Handicap Steeple Chase," Rs. 99.—For all horses owned as in the Horse Chase, 1st day, R. C.

2ND RACE.—"Galloway Handicap Chase," Rs. 99.—For all Galloways owned as in the 2nd Race, 1st day. About one mile.

N. B.—In handicapping the horses for these two Races, horses which have started in the chases on the 1st day will be allowed 7 lbs.

3RD RACE.—"Pony Cæsarewitch," Rs. 99.—Open for all Arab Ponies 13·3 and under. W. A. & I. raised 14 lbs. 5 furlongs.

4TH RACE.—"A Horse Handicap," Rs. 99.—For all horses which have started in any race on the 1st day, or in the Gymkhana Closed Races in December. 1 mile.

5TH RACE.—"Galloway Handicap," Rs. 99.—For all Galloways, 14 and under, which have run in Races Nos. 2, 4 and 6 on the 1st day. R. C.

6TH RACE.—"Consolation Stakes," Rs. 49.—For all Ponies 13·3 and under which have started during the Meeting except in the Cæsarewitch Stakes, and have not won a 1st prize. Catch-weights, Arabs over 11st., C. Bs. 10·7. ½ mile. Post entries.

RULES.

1. The meeting is to be held under W. I. T. C. Rules.

2. Races to take place on the Mahaluxmi Race Course.

3. Half entries to go to the fund and half to the second horse.

4. Subscribers of Rs. 5 receive a ticket for Grand Stand and enclosure for self and one lady for the meeting. Owners running a horse or a pony must subscribe Rs. 5 to the fund.

5. The Stewards reserve to themselves the right of altering the terms of this prospectus, of raising or lowering the scale of weights in any race, or altering the dates, and the order of races, should circumstances render it advisable.

6. Entries (Rs. 5 for each race) to close and be received by 4 p.m., Tuesday, 27th January 1891. In open races no entry will be received unless accompanied by entrance fee.

7. G. Rs. only, except in open races or where the weights are under 9st. 7lbs. Colours to be worn.

8. Galloways and C. Bs. allowed 7lbs.; Arabs landed after 1st September 1890 allowed 7 lbs.

9. Winners of Rs. 99 and upwards, once 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra.

10. Declarations to start must reach the Honorary Secretary in writing before 1 p.m., on Friday, 30th January, and on Friday, 6th February 1891, with names and colours of riders and the weights to be carried. Any one wearing colours other than those declared will pay a fine of one gold mohur to the fund.

11. Unless three horses start in *bona fide* separate interests, the added money will be withheld.

12. All galloways and ponies must be measured at the Race Course on the morning of Wednesday, 28th January, at 7 o'clock, except those for whom W. I. T. C. and Bombay Gymkhana Polo certificates are held.

13. All objections must be made in writing to the Stewards, and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 30, which will be forfeited if, in the opinion of the Stewards, the objection is frivolous.

14. The decision of the Stewards to be final as regards matters of fact.

15. All objections, except as regards the running of a race, to be made to the Honorary Secretary in writing before the ordinaries, which will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana at 5 P.M. on the day before the races.

16. Settling day, Monday, 19th February 1891.

17. Five per cent. of lotteries and *pari mutuel* to go to the fund.

All letters to be addressed and entries made to—

E. LAWRENCE, C.S., Honorary Secretary.
Secretariat, Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.
Thursday, 1st January, 1891.
Circumcision of our Lord.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)
Wednesday, 31st December, 1890.
Special Watch Night Services.
10-30 p.m.—J. E. Cooke, Esq.
(Byculla, Victoria Gardens.)
10-30 p.m.—T. G. Charter.
All are cordially invited.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
Festival of the Circumcision.
8 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
New Year's Eve.
11-45 p.m.—Special Service with an Address.
Festival of the Circumcision.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion,

CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art)
Feast of the Circumcision, New Year's Day, 1891.
7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.—Hymns—74, 179 and 72.
The offertory for the expenses of the Church.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Divine Service will be held on board the s. s. Bellagio in the Victoria Dock this evening at half-past-seven o'clock. All are cordially invited.
The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.

THERE cannot be said to be much encouragement for orange-growers in Malaga and its neighbourhood. As a general rule, our Consul (Mr. Finn) tells us, the shippers are ruined and replaced by others about once in every three or four years. The orange-growers, as may be inferred from this, are no better off. It will perhaps be asked why they go on growing. The answer is that they do not go on—or, rather, they are gradually ceasing to do so. The causes of the decline of the trade in oranges and the increase in that of peel for candying in this once famous home of orange cultivation are the falling off in the quality of the crop, and the ruinous prices of the fruif in the English markets, in which it finds its principal sale. The immense production at Valencia produces a keen competition with the Malaga fruit, glutting the English markets and lowering the prices, with a disastrous result to the dealers and shippers.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[From the Home papers.]

The announcement that a resolution has been proposed in Congress ordering the United States' Treasury to buy up 13,000,000 ounces of silver, and afterwards to restrict purchases to the output from the American mines, is interesting, writes the *Manchester Guardian*, especially as it is stated that the plan is approved by Mr. Windom, the Secretary to the Treasury. The object of the American silver legislation of this year has clearly been the monetisation of the whole silver output of the Union, it being expected that silver, even in the outside market, would thus be brought up to par with the American silver dollar. It is clearly perceived however that the rapid attainment of this result has, so far, been defeated by the accumulation in New York of a stock of silver, to some extent drawn from the currencies of Central and South American countries, before the Act came into operation. As the Treasury buys only three or four hundred thousand ounces at one time, and according to the Act, can only buy 4,500,000 ounces in all in any one month, the existence of a stock which, though insignificant in comparison with the mass of silver in circulation exceeds several times the monthly amount taken by the Treasury, necessarily depresses the price in the non-monetary market. The object of the resolution now proposed is the immediate monetisation of this stock and the prevention of a renewed accumulation of foreign silver by the removal of all inducement for its importation. As the Central and South American countries from which the drain was previously made, apprehensive of the loss of their metallic currencies, have meanwhile adopted measures to restrict the exportation of their silver to the Union, a renewed accumulation in New York seems improbable. Meanwhile there would be no temptation to move or melt coined silver reconstitute a stock elsewhere; for should the market price of silver rise the exchanges of the silver-using countries would rise also, and if the outside price did not rise there would be no profit on such exports. The non-monetary market in London and elsewhere, therefore, would be dependent on the output of new silver outside the United States. Now, while the bimetallists have always maintained that the so-called depreciation of silver was a consequence of its demonetisation, their opponents have contended that it has been caused by the increased output from the American silver mines. According to this reasoning, therefore, it seems not improbable that should Congress monetise the output from those mines and also the existing stock of uncoined silver in New York, joined silver meanwhile continuing out of the mere metal market, the effect on prices in the latter would be very marked, and might even be equivalent to the attainment of Mr Windom's desire.

The suggestion that the monetary stringency in the United States is largely due to the expansion of business seems to be confirmed by the continued reports of the extreme activity of trade in the Union, as well as by the noteworthy demand for the smaller denominations of currency. The Pennsylvania statement of earnings for October is cited by the New York paper already quoted as an additional proof of the former. The gross receipts of the lines east of Pittsburg and Erie showed an increase of $335,129 for the month, following an increase of $711,614 in the receipts for the corresponding month last year, and successive increases in the same month since 1885. For the first time in any month the earnings of the section in question reached $6,000,000, and not long ago $5,000,000 was considered a large total. The gain for the first ten months of the year has been $4,710,692, following successive gains of $2,023,240, $2,459,945, $4,439,562, and $4,006,823 in the corresponding period of each of the four preceding years. This year the total up to the end of October is $55,250,000, against $37,500,000 in 1885. On the western section of the system the increase has been hardly less striking, and adding the two together the increase for the expired portion of this year compared with last year is near $9,000,000, or say £1,800,000. The gain in gross earnings having been accompanied by a decrease in expenses during October, the gain in net earings for that month is also remarkable, amounting to nearly $500,000.

The British Chamber of Commerce at Paris has issued a circular letter to its members inviting their attention to the new tariffs which the present French Ministry proposes to apply to imports from foreign countries upon the expiration of the existing commercial treaties on the 1st of February, 1892. It is stated that these are only "draft" tariffs, and that they will come forward for discussion of the next session of the French Parliament. The circular invites information upon three points:—1, As to the position in which each branch of trade would be placed by the increase of duties; 2, as to the classification of certain goods? the changes in which are evidently designed to increase the duty by a mere alteration of classes; and 3, as to the steps which ought to be taken in order to oppose the efforts now being put forward by French manufacturers for the purpose of excluding foreign competition and giving them a simple monopoly of the French market. It is added in the circular that even the minimum tariff may be ultimately increased because the Committee recently appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to study the proposed new tariff has reported that it is "too liberal," and that the rates ought to be further increased.

The steadying effect of the counter Federation of Vaterside and Maritime Unions which the Shipping Federation has called into existence is attested by the attitude of the Dockers' Union in view of the partial dispute of the seamen of the British India line. The "United Labour Council," which embraces a few of the waterside trades that have not joined the Federation, having maintained a strike manifesto in sympathy with the seamen, Mr. T. Mann has ordered the members of the Dockers' Union on no account to leave work, as the strike had not been sanctioned by the Federal Council. There is little doubt that the Seamen's Union—which, with the Dockers' Union forms the backbone of the new Federation—will check the precipitate action which some of its members appear to have taken, and that the dispute will be settled bynegotiation. By showing its power to check irresponsible and spasmodic action the Union Federation should do something towards bringing about a better understanding with the Associated Shipowners whose tone of late has undergone marked alteration. The new Federation is assuming great proportions. Its energies will be concentrated for some time to come in quiet organisation and consolidation, as a centre for which offices have been taken in Gracechurch-street.

The General Commissioner of the French Colonies at the Gaboon and the Congo lately submitted to the Home Government a proposal for the suppression of the Customs' duties on merchandise of French origin, and for the establishment in lieu thereof of duties on exports of all kinds except ebony and red dyewood. On November 18th a decree was signed by the President of the French Republic sanctioning the abolition of the important duties on French merchandise, and the *Journal Officiel* now contains a second decree, dated November 25, authorising the imposition of export duties not to exceed 7 per cent *ad valorem*, ebony and red dyewood being exempted.

A telegram from Rio de Janeiro, dated December 10, quotes the exchange rate on London 22 1-16d. The receipts of coffee at that port had averaged 6,800 bags per day, and with sales estimated at 43,000 bags for the week the stock had been increased to 160,000 bags. The shipments for the week had been as follow:—To the United States, 30,000 bags; to Hamburg, 2,000 bags; to Trieste, 2,000 bags; and to other European ports, 8,000 bags. The receipts at Santos had averaged12,800 bags per day, and with sales estimated at 80000 bags for the week the stock at that port had been increased to 350,000 bags. The shipments for the week were as follow:—To Hamburg, 28,000 bags: to Trieste, 8,000 bags; to other European ports, 16,000 bags. In Rio de Janeiro prices had declined, "good firsts" being quoted 7,400 reis; in Santos they were also lower, "good average" being quoted 6,900 reis. Both markets were quiet.

We have received the statistics of the crops in Onario issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. With regard to the grain crops, it is stated that thecorrespondents from whose reports the general statment has been compiled are not of one mind, but the majority of the reports are to the effect that the results of the threshing are a disappointment. The wet weather of June and July caused considerable rust, which resulted in a more or less shrunken grain, especilly in the case of spring wheat and oats. The qualty of "fall" wheat is more favourably commented upon than that of any other cereal, many correspondents giving instances where this grain has gone several pounds per bushel over weight, but the yield generally is less than was anticipated. Spring wheat is a comparative failure. In the lake districts the midge did injury in addition to rust, and in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties the joint worm left evil effects. As a rule correspondents report a considerble discolouration of barley, especially among late sown. There is a divided house on the question of the two-rowed barley now being tested for the British market. While a few glowing accounts are given as to yield and quality, by far the greater number of returns class it as no better than the six-rowed variety, and it has the disadvantage of taking a week or ten days longer to mature.

Oats have proved a great disappointment, as the yield is not so large as was hoped for, and the berry is quite small and light. The straw is considerable rusted, which will injure it for feeding purposes. A blight also attacked the crop in various sections east and west, and further reduced the yield. Rye is mentioned by only a few correspondents, but generally in a favourable way. Peas have been attacked in nearly every district by the bug, the least complaints regarding the pest coming from the river counties. The crop also suffered much from rain on low and undrained lands, although on high and sandy soils a good yield was the rule. With reference to fruit, it is stated that in scarcely any section of the province can it be said that the apple crop is an abundant one. For the dairy industry the season has been a favourable one, with plenty of grass and water. In the eastern part of the province especially cheese making has flourished, and farmers seem well satisfied with the returns. Throughout the rest of the province cheese appears to have taken the lead also, and to have given better results than butter, except in the neighbourhood of cities and large towns. Cheese factories are everywhere more numerous than creameries. The large percentage of butter is still made by the farmer's wife for home and local consumption. But the quality is very uneven and the quantity irregular. Durhams and their grades are still the favourite breed for the dairy cow in the west, but Holsteins and Jerseys are being introduced to a considerable extent where butter is made, and they are well liked. In the east, Holsteins, Ayrshires, and Durhams and their grades are the most popular breeds.

The seventieth report of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company states that the gross revenue on the company's own line for the half-year to June 30, calculated at 1s. 10d. exchange, was 719,056l., against 719,673l., and the net earnings 449,353l., against 450,643l. After providing for interest on guaranteed capital and for the contribution to the provident fund, the balance remaining gives the company a share amounting to 12,81,310rs., or a balance, after payment of Indian income tax, of 12,1,956rs., against 12,76,541rs. On the Rajputana-Malwa and Cawnpore-Achnera lines the gross earnings amounted to 98,52,67rs. only as compared with 1,15,25,746rs., the net earnings being 5296 665rs. only, as compared with 65,62,740rs. The combined results of the half-year for the whole of the company's system (2,133 miles in length, exclusive of H. H. the Gaekwar's lines) show a total surplus profit of 16,82,139rs., of which ten lacs of rupees have been sold, realising 81,459l. sterling, and the balance has been brought home in Government paper. The directors recommend a dividend in January next of 1l. 10s., making, with the guaranteed interests, a total distribution for the half-year of 4 per cent., as against 4l. 2s. 6d. per cent. in January last, and 3l. 16s. per cent. in January, 1889.

At the half-yearly general meeting of the East Indian Railway Company, to be held in January next, the Board of Directors will recommend the payment of a dividend of 17s. 6d. per cent. on the deferred annuity capital of the company, in addition to the guaranteed interest of 2l. per cent. for the half-year.

Remittances for 50,00,000rs. on India were offered on Dec. 10, and bills for 23,40,000 rs. were accepted at prices ranging from 1s. 6 3 16d. to 1s. 6 5-16d. The amounts allotted were—On Calcutta, 12,30,000 rs., at an average of 1s. 6·275d.; Bombay, 6,00,000 rs., at an average of 1s. 6·296d.; and Madras, 5,00,000 rs., at an average of 1s. 6·31d., applicants at 1s. 6d. and above receiving in full, bills for 10,000 rs. on Bombay being afterwards specially sold at 1s. 6 11-32d. Thirty-seven lacs of remittances disposed of during the week produced 283,141l., while the telegraphic transfers and bills sold between April 1 and Dec. 9 for 13,47,29,300rs. realised 10,286,894l.

A circular has been issued cautioning the public against dealing with or negotiating the following bonds of the Egypt Daira Sanieh Loan of 1890, which have been stolen, viz.:—300 20l. bonds, numbered 27,420-719, nominal value 6,000l.; 95 100l. bonds, numbered 139,376-470, nominal value 9,500l.; 13 500l. bonds, numbered 155,821-33, nominal value 6,500l. Information to be given to Messrs. Michael Abrahams, Sons and Co., solicitors, 8, Old Jewry, London, E. C., and 23, Rue Taitbout, Paris; or to the Superintendent of the City Police, Detective Department, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

The fiftieth annual general meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company was held on Dec. 9 at the offices, Leadenhall Street. Mr. Thomas Sutherland, M. P. (Chairman,) said that the great improvement which set in at the end of 1887 and beginning of 1888 was maintained for about two years and then fell away, and at the present moment they were carrying at rates which prevailed during the unremunerative years of 1885 and 1886, and they had also a difficult factor to face in the fluctuations of the Indian exchanges. This was the first year in which they had worked under the new system of reduced capital and stock divided into preferred and deferred, and the stockholders would be glad to observe that their resources had been in no sense crippled by the operation which they had carried out. He was informed that during the recent three days' panic in the City that the only stock that showed any advance in the market at the particular moment was Peninsular and Oriental Deferred Stock. The directors proposed to pay 5 per cent. upon the preference stock and 13 per cent. dividend and bonus upon the ordinary stock, or on average of 9 per cent. on the whole capital, and to carry 85,000l to the reserve fund, bringing it up to 500,000l. They had at the credit of renewal account 254,000l., and of suspense account 106,000l. The total of their reserves amounted to 860,000l, or 40 per cent. on the present amount of the paid up capital and they had paid off 580,000l. of capital at the beginning of the year. He regretted to say that since the issue of the report they had received intelligence that one of their cargo vessels had stranded upon a rock in the Red Sea, and he feared it would prove a total loss. During the past two two years their shipbuilding operations had been practically in abeyance. They could realise their investments to-morrow, which were in "gold-edged securities," at a considerable advance upon the price they stood at in their books. They had had an increase on their receipts of 144,000l., against an increase in expenditure of 123,000l. The increase in the expenditure was mainly, if not exclusively, due to the extra work that they had done. The increased passenger money was 28,000l. In the year 1883 the total administrative costs, from the directors downwards, amounted to 109,683l,, while in 1890 they were 109854l., or an increase of only 150l. in seven years. The receipts in the same period had increased from 1,797,671l., to, 196,400l., or 398,731l. more. The book value of the fleet was 12l. 17s. per ton, or deducting the reserves to which he had alluded, 8l. or 8l. 5s. per ton. At the last meeting he referred to the advancing price of coal, and he might state that all coal shipped from this country had cost them 3s. per ton more than it did two years ago. They had benefited, however, in other ports, by reduced freights. As to the new departure proposed in the report of this year as to the insurance account, the company were the exclusive underwriters of their own vessels. The accounts were previously kept separately, but they now proposed to abandon that course, as it was impossible to decide upon the amounts of profit that they made as underwriters and the amount of profit that they made as shipowners. As regarded the prospects of shipping, the Bombay freights were now only half what they were two years ago, while the Calcutta freights had been reduced by one-third, if not more, and as to the China and Australia trade, there was nothing to compensate for reduced rates. He regretted to say that outward freights were not much more satisfactory, for this company itself had chartered cargo steamers for the carrying of coal for them for use at Bombay and Colombo at 13s. per ton. During the whole of last year they were able to coal their vessels at Brindisi, Malta, and other Mediterenean ports at several shillings per ton cheaper than they could have coaled the ships in the port of London. It was cheaper to send the coal there than to bring the vessels home and coal them. Therefore, the prospects were by no means brilliant; but, on the other hand, the last two or three years had been exceedingly good years, and the average shipowner could no doubt afford to lose a little money without unduly complaining; but the position of this company was different. They had a business that must always be carried on upon certain definite lines and at an enormous grade of expenditure, so that it was impossible for them to expect to participate in those enormous profits and golden showers which he had been told had fallen into the coffers of some of his private shipowning friends. All they could hope was that the good internal trade of this country—and he thought that there could be no question but that the internal trade of the country was highly satisfactory—would extend itself to those who were interested in the shipping trade with the Far East, and if such was the case in the coming year, he could have no doubt that the Peninsular and Oriental Company was a safe and permanent investment for those who had embarked their capital in it He moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. J. S. Godfrey and carried, and the dividends proposed were declared.

A ROMANCE OF NIHILISM.

THE *Times* has published, from an occasional correspondent at Moscow, a detailed account of the circumstances connected with the political trial of five Nihilists which was concluded a short time since in St. Petersburg, with the usual sentence of death pronounced against all but one of the accused. The charges preferred against the five revolutionists might, he says, be appropriately entitled the history of a scrap of paper. The whole fabric of the accusation has been cleverly put together and built upon the accidental discovery of a bit of paper four inches by two, scribbled over by one of the condemned.

On the 26th of February 1889, a young woman bought some cigarettes in a small shop on the fifth line of Vasili Ostroffi, St. Petersburg, and left her purse behind on the counter. The shopkeeper, a retired lieutenant-colonel, at once pried into the contents, as a Russian would always do. Finding it full of sedition, and probably not unmindful of the possibility of a distinguished reward, he handed it over to the police, and assured the girl, who called for it three times, that he had never seen it. I have not heard what recompense he received for this prompt display of loyalty, but I may mention that even a common dvornik, or yard porter who is a recognised spy under the police and legally extorts his wages from those whom he is set to spy, is rewarded with £3 for every successful denunciation produced. The purse contained 1 rouble 40 copecks in money, two pieces of paper bearing ciphers which nobody has been able to understand, and another scrap of paper, 4 in. by 2 in.—the *gravamen* of the crime—on which was written in extremely small handwriting the draft or specimen composition of a proclamation. It evidently referred to the supposed assassination of the present

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Captain Charles Johnstone, writing upon the use of "Naval Officers and Service Information," says so know how a naval officer is to keep himself informed with changes taking place in the service around him. He suggests reading-rooms at the Admiralty and the Admirals' offices at the naval ports, where confidential documents could be procured, a kind of naval lending library for semi-confidential matter, and that ordinary orders and information should be supplied to the press. We venture to doubt the feasibility of the scheme. There is unquestionably need of a more constant dissemination amongst officers of matter coming within the ken of Whitehall; but it is hard to be done in that way. With regard to all the ordinary information of which Captain Johnstone speaks, for example, it is already pretty much at the service of the press if they care to make use of it; and the people it would interest are supposed to be so few that no one cares to give it space. For our part, as the *Army and Navy Gazette*, we suggest that a leaf be taken out of the book of our American cousins; their officers are never allowed to get behind the time, and the methods employed to keep them posted up to date are well-known.

Lieutenant James W. Graydon, late of the United States Navy, sends us a long description of a dynamite gun built on his principle by Messrs. Taunton, Delward, Stone and Co., of Birmingham. The pneumatic tube is of Whitworth forged steel, weighing about 11 tons. It is supported at the breech end on fixed trunnions, allowed for the passage of the compressed air. Towards the muzzle it is carried on moveable trunnions engaged with two forged-steel levers for the purpose of elevating or depressing the gun. The breech is closed by means of a steel screw-block with interrupted threads, as in heavy service ordnance. The 32 compressed-air reservoirs are 4 ft. long and 10 in. in diameter, made of metal 2 in. thick. They are carried with the gun in four sections; the capacity of each for the working pressure is 17,000 cubic feet of air, weighing 11 cwt. in its compressed condition. Any number out of the four sections may be discharged, according to the range desired or the weight of the projectile. It is stated that this gun will be tried at Portsmouth shortly against the Zalinski gun, with shells actually charged with dynamite. We cannot obtain, however, any official confirmation of this statement.

It is expected that when the Navy Estimates come on for discussion the annual naval manœuvres will be the subject of severe criticism, those of last summer being especially selected for animadversion. Whether the Whitehall authorities are or are not to be blamed for the lame conclusion of the operations of 1890, even they will admit that there is ample material for satire in Sir Michael Seymour's flight to the Azores with no foe in pursuit, in Sir George Tryon's catlike watch from Scilly, which lasted for a fortnight, for an enemy who never came within 2,000 miles of him, and in the almost uniform failure of vessels to realise the promises made on their behalf as regards speed and coal consumption. Criticism, it is said, will come from Tory admirals as well as Radical economists, the latter objecting to the cost of the manœuvres and the former to their uselessness as lessons in naval warfare.

The magazine rifle, of which about 120,000 have been manufactured, has already been considerably improved upon, and new issues, to be designated officially Mark II., will possess the following advantages:—1. The magazine will contain 10 instead of 7 cartridges, the 10 lying in two rows of 5, lying on top of each other, and coming to the action alternately, one from each of the two rows or files of 5. 2. The butt-plate will be of brass instead of iron, and is without a trap. 3. Oil-bottle and pull-throughs are abolished. 4. The dial and aperture-sights are abolished. 5. Safety-bolt and safety-bent in the cocking-piece are done away with. 6. The foresight reverts to the "barleycorn" as in Martini-Henry, the Major Lewes sight being abandoned so far as the foresight is concerned. 7. A longer sword-bayonet is contemplated. To clean the rifle the soldier is to carry a piece of whipcord in his knapsack. The rifle will only be sighted to 1,9000 yards.

Letters from the Pacific state that American officers and society in general were most kind and civil to the flagship when at San Francisco recently. The Captain of the Warspite is to be congratulated also upon the manner in which his men resisted the charms of the place; out of 170 special-leave men who were granted liberty to go on shore, only one deserted, a stoker named Noah Tompkins. The San Francisco, a United States cruiser building at Mare Island Navy Yard, is spoken of in terms of high commendation as being infinitely superior in her fittings and accommodation to her English sisters of the Galatea class: plenty of light and air, and everything beautifully finished. It would almost seem advisable to send Mr. White for a trip to the United States to see if he can learn anything from the way in which their ships are turned out.

On Dec. 4, after speaking at the Educational Conference, the German Emperor went to the Kriegsakademie, to witness a game of Kriegspiel, as devised by Dr. Griffiths, of Brighton, who was in Berlin in connection with Dr. Koch's discovery. Hearing of his presence in Berlin, the Emperor, who is always eager to inquire into and embrace new ideas, asked Dr. Griffiths to favour him with a special exhibition of his method of playing the war-game, which he calls Kriegspiel; and so pleased was his Majesty with it that he ordered two sets of material for the Cadet College at Lichterfelde, which is the Sandhurst of Prussia. In attendance on his Majesty were Generals von Pfuhlke and Schlotten, Col. Russell, and others.

It is stated that the Admiralty are about to suspend the regulation whereby fleet engineers have the option of voluntarily retiring at the age of fifty, at which age their retirement allowance amounts to the value of their full pay. They will be required to serve until they have attained the age of fifty-five, the compulsory age of retirement. This action on the part of their lordships will not only serve as an effectual bar to promotion in the junior ranks, but will seriously defer their receiving the maximum pay.

It is some time since we had authority for stating in these columns that in all probability the Queen would consent to christen the Royal Soverign when that vessel is floated out of dock at Portsmouth. We now learn that her Majesty has graciously expressed her intention of being present if possible on that occasion, and the authorities have named a date in February.

Some interesting experiments have been recently carried out at Aldershot in connection with range-finding in the Army, and it is understood that a reliable system of estimating ranges at sight has been discovered. Major Farrant and Captain Buckle have been engaged in practical experiments at the camp, with, it is believed, satisfactory results.

The Admiralty have notified that forty-five engineer students will be entered at Keyham College in April next, should a sufficient number be successful in passing the examination. Of these vacancies thirty-four will be open to public competition, eight will be nominated by the Admiralty with qualifying marks, the remaining three vacancies being reserved for Colonial cadets.

It has been notified at the War Office that Major-Gen. J. P. C. Glyn, an officer who served with much distinction in the Crimean and Ashantee campaigns, has been selected for the command of an infantry brigade at Aldershot, which will become vacant on Jan. 1 by the appointment to the command of the troops in Egypt of Major-Gen. F. Walker.

The obnoxious order issued from Whitehall last summer, forbidding the use of old rope-yarn by the Blue-jackets for tying up their tobacco, has, after rousing a storm of indignation, and calling down floods of sarcasm upon the ways of Whitehall, been superseded by a further circular permitting the practice.

A telegram from Madrid states that the Queen Regent was much pleased on receiving a kind telegram from Queen Victoria thanking her and the Spanish Navy for the help and kindness shown to the ship-wrecked sailors of the Serpent. Queen Christina replied to her Majesty that she and all Spaniards were glad to have been able to do something for the victims of the terrible wreck. Queen Victoria's messaage has been communicated to the Spanish Navy.

Great excitement was caused on Dec. 5 in Portsmouth by the explosion of a shell in the Government Laboratory at Priddy's Hard. The explosion occurred in the shell-filling room, and was of such force as to shake the Marine Barracks at Forton, near which the magazine is situated. One of the men who was at work in the room was killed. Edney seems to have been the only man in the filling-room at the time, his fellow-workers having just left, and the cause of the explosion is a complete mystery, though the officials are of opinion that Edney was empying a large shell at the time and that it exploded.

Only two ships of the training squadron, the Active (commodore's ship) and the Ruby, are ready to sail from England for the winter cruise to the West Indies. The Calypso and Volage are still in the dockyard hands making good defects.

BANKS.

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CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.
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UNION BANK OF LONDON.
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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 588,075
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BANK OF ENGLAND.
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FIXED DEPOSIT for 6 months.....4 per cent. per annum
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
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SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 81,68,062·50
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 18,31,937·50
Reserve Fund.....$ 54,82,127·20
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent., on daily balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
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Terms for shorter periods on Application.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000
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NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Karrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
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ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

IMPROVES... ... Complexions.
PREVENTS... ... Sea Sickness.
PREVENTS ... Fever.
CURES ... ... Skin Diseases.
CURES ... ... Liver Affections.
CURES ... ... Rheumatism.
CURES ... ... Indigestion.
CURES ... ... Headache.
CURES ... ... Biliousness.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

It is in the form of a Powder, and when mixed with water makes a cooling and refreshing drink.

MARIE ROSE says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

DR. CHAS. R. DAVIDSON, M.D., says:—"I find Abbey's Potash to be a nice and palatable form of medicine for Indigestion and for purifying the blood in rheumatism and febrile states of the system.

Testimonials also from SIMS REEVES, CHRISTINE NILSSON, ELLEN TERRY, DRS. THOS. E. LOVEGROVE, M.R.C.S., G. B. FRIER and many other eminent persons.

Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.

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CHARLES COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
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NOTICE.—Abbey's Effervescent Potash can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars throughout India, or from the Wholesale Agents, CHARLES COX & Co., and PHILLIPS & Co., at Rs. 2 per large bottle including V.-P. Post. Shopkeepers can obtain wholesale rates upon application. (235c—c)

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants Meadow Street.

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PATENT DRESS OXFORD SHOES .....Rs. 12 0
Do. do. with toe Caps..... „ 12 8

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KAISER BREWERY.

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen ints.

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their career there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years, in Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes &Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy an Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—I. T. DAVENPORT T. 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

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Manufacturers of every description of

LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools,
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Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

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Navigation Works:
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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.	**EBONITE BLACKING** (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).	**JET BLACK OIL** FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.	**POLISHING PASTE** FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

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For Full Price Lists and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC DEPÔT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

SAD BUT TRUE.

THE HISTORY OF MANKIND CONVINCES US

That disasters are in reality stepping stones for higher progress. To prevent disastrous diseases from poisoned blood, use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

No one can have a simpler and more efficient remedy. By its use the poison is thrown off, and the blood restored to its healthy condition by natural means. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life.—J. C. ENO.

Instead of being lowering to the system, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is in the highest degree Invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion is MOST STRIKING.

NO TRAVELLER SHOULD LEAVE HOME without a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" for by its use the most dangerous forms of fevers, blood poisons, &c., are prevented and cured. It is in truth a Family Medicine Chest in the simplest yet most potent form. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion and excretion, and removes all impurities, and hinders (by natural means) the unnatural and dangerous accumulation of fat. It keeps the body in healthy trim, by preserving and restoring health.

HEADACHE AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything without any benefit, I was recommended your 'FRUIT SALT,' and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBERT HUTCHINGS, Post Office, Barrasford."

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SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER SALINES.—"Dear Sir,—Having been in the habit of taking your 'FRUIT SALT' for many years, I think it only right to tell you that I consider it a most invaluable medicine, and far superior to all other saline mixtures. I am never without a bottle of it in the house, as I find it possesses three most desirable qualities, namely, it is pleasant to the taste, promptly efficacious, and leaves no unpleasant after-effects.—A DEVONSHIRE LADY.—Jan. 25, 1889."

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilized country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* **WORTHLESS IMITATION.** *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy Street, New Cross Road, London, S.E.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. **TWELVE YEARS OLD** AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.

A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

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BLENDED OLD SCOTCH

12 Years Old *** (Gold Capsule.)
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An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it nectar or ambrosia. B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

☞ *B.O.S. is sold in square white Bottles, labelled and capsuled, the age being notified by a small label on each Bottle.*

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B.O.S.

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English Branch—DARLINGTON, DURHAM. Established 1806.

"MOLLISCORIUM."

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.
For Neutralising the Tannin and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black

may be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
WANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

COMPARE OUR PRICES WITH THOSE CHARGED IN INDIA.

Prices include guaranteed safe and free delivery to any part of India or Burmah.

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Silver Keyless Lever Watch, unbreakable Crystal Glass, extra Jewelled and Patent Lever Escapement, Gents' size, £2 12s. 6d.
SILVER ALBERTS.
Ladies', 5s. 3d.; Gents', Fancy Patterns, 6s.

No. 982.—Solid Gold Gents' Signet Ring, 15-carat, with two initials engraved on Stone for Seal, £2 7s. 6d. Crests or Monograms, 7s. 6d. extra.

No. 82.—Diamond Ring, Gents', size of Stone, set in 18-carat Gold, splendid value, £4 14s. to £5.

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For VENTILATING and COOLING Purposes,
Moves Air in any direction at the rate of about 25,000 cubic feet per Horse-power per minute.

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PEPTONE WINE

TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

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THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL *NO TASTE OR SMELL*

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite,* and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments

From *The Hospital Reports* (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the pa- « tient, and develops the appetite in a « most estraordinary manner. Con- « sumptive patients experience a feel- « ing of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly. »

« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »

From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

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Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

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INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

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Matico Capsules

AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent AND **MATICO CAPSULES** in the more chronic cases

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

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PEPSINE PEARLS

for

SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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The **pure** Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex **in 48 hours.**

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... in black letters, without which none are genuine. (MIDY)

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of **imitations,** all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

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HAMILTON & COMPANY

(OF CALCUTTA).

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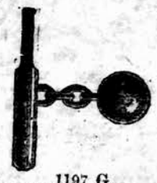
1195 G.
Gold Links, per Pair,
Rs. 45 Cash.

1196 G.
Gold Bangle, set with Pearls, Rs. 85 Cash.



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Rs. 36 Cash.

1198 G.
Diamond and Pearl Brooch,
Rs. 140 Cash.

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2003 G.
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Rs. 44 Cash.

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Pearl and Diamond
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Diamond Brooch
Rs. 485 Cash.

Each Article fitted in a neat Morocco Case.

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73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

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EXTRA **"C.I.C."** OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White " Special Reserve, Extra Old.

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Sold all of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants London.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

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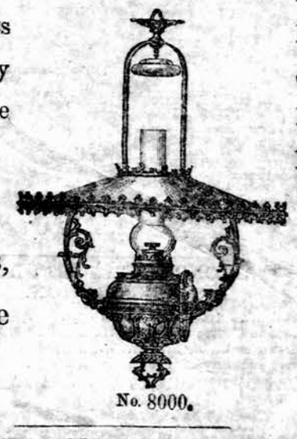

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